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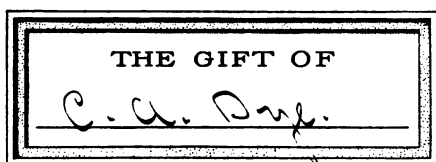
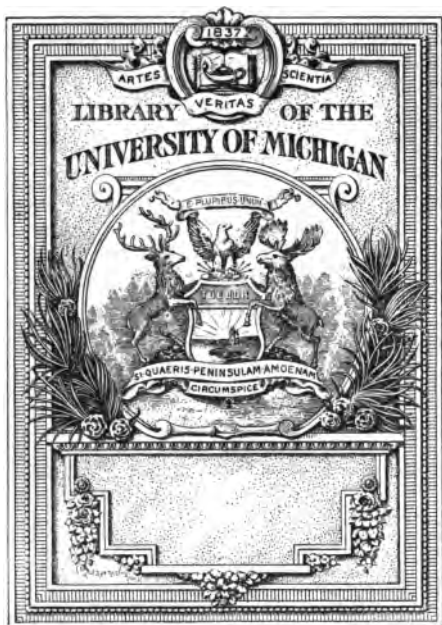
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1899

OHIO STATE
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.
1899.



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T. L. A. Greve

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
OHIO STATE
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,

PUT-IN-BAY, JUNE 22, 23 AND 24, 1899.

TOGETHER WITH THE

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, PHARMACY LAW, ADULTERATION LAW,

POISON LAW, LABEL LAW AND MORPHINE LAW,

ALSO

LIST OF MEMBERS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
THE FORMAN-BASSETT-HATCH CO.,
1899.

*The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of
O. S. P. A. will be held at Hotel Victory,
Put-in-Bay, June 19-20-21-22-23, 1900.
Rates same as last year. See Committee on
Entertainment, Page 7.*

C. A. Bay 2-4-099

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION. SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENTS.

J. F. JUDGE, M. D.,	Cincinnati,	1879-80
J. W. DIETRICH,	Dayton,	1880-81
I. N. REED,	Toledo,	1881-82
D. C. PETERS, M. D.,	La Porte, Ind.,	1882-83
S. S. WEST,	Cleveland,	1883-84
JOHN WEYER,	Cincinnati,	1884-85
WM. M. MELVILLE,	Sandusky,	1885-86
VIRGIL COBLENTZ,	Springfield,	1886-87
S. E. ALLEN,	Akron,	1887-88
M. D. FULTON,	Bucyrus,	1888-89
L. W. SHERWOOD,	Columbus,	1889-90
F. M. HEATH,	White House,	1890-91
M. A. BURKHARDT,	Dayton,	1891-92
C. N. NYE,	Canton,	1892-93
G. L. HECHLER,	Cleveland,	1893-94
C. T. P. FENNEL,	Cincinnati,	1894-95
C. W. TOBEY,	Troy,	1895-96
JOHN A. MAYER,	Dayton,	1896-97
G. B. KAUFFMAN,	Columbus,	1897-98
J. H. BEAL,	Scio,	1898-99
ALFRED DE LANG,	Cincinnati,	1899-1900

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. N. MCCOY,	Kenton	1879-80
J. F. JUDGE, M. D.,	Cincinnati,	1880-81
T. L. A. GREVE,	Cincinnati,	1881-82
E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	Cleveland,	1882-83
JOHN WEYER,	Cincinnati,	1883-84
W. J. MARTIN,	Cincinnati,	1884-85
CHARLES LUDLOW,	Springfield,	1885-86
C. N. NYE,	Canton,	1886-87
M. D. FULTON,	Bucyrus,	1887-88
W. R. OGIER,	Columbus,	1888-89
A. H. MCCULLOUGH, M. D.,	Mansfield,	1889-90
PHILIP ACKER,	Cleveland,	1890-91
PHILIP LEHR,	Cleveland,	1891-92
C. D. KERR,	Gallipolis,	1892-93
A. H. DOUDS,	Canton,	1893-94
F. J. R. PFIFFNER,	Delaware,	1894-95
J. H. EMRICH,	Sandusky,	1895-96
A. W. BLACKBURN,	Wooster,	1896-97
G. W. CRAMER,	Urbana,	1897-98
ALBERT WETTERSTROEM,	Cincinnati,	1898-99
ADAM SCHMIDT,	Springfield,	1899-1900

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

M. L. MOONEY,	-	-	-	Cardington,	-	-	-	-	1879-80
H. C. GAYLORD,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	1880-81
J. N. MCCOY,	-	-	-	Kenton,	-	-	-	-	1881-82
F. HARRINGTON,	-	-	-	Logan,	-	-	-	-	1882-83
E. M. HATTON,	-	-	-	Zanesville,	-	-	-	-	1883-84
M. D. FULTON,	-	-	-	Bucyrus,	-	-	-	-	1884-85
D. D. BENEDICT,	-	-	-	Norwalk,	-	-	-	-	1885-86
M. D. FULTON,	-	-	-	Bucyrus,	-	-	-	-	1886-87
GEO. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	1887-88
J. H. VON STEIN,	-	-	-	Upper Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	1888-89
F. M. HEATH,	-	-	-	White House,	-	-	-	-	1889-90
H. J. EADY,	-	-	-	Elyria,	-	-	-	-	1890-91
GEO. EGER,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	1891-92
W. H. HAVEN,	-	-	-	Findlay,	-	-	-	-	1892-93
C. W. DAVIS,	-	-	-	Jeffersonville,	-	-	-	-	1893-94
G. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	1894-95
J. P. HARLEY,	-	-	-	Lima,	-	-	-	-	1895-96
H. F. VORTKAMP,	-	-	-	Lima,	-	-	-	-	1896-97
E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	1897-98
CARL SCHMIDT,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	1898-99
H. F. VORTKAMP,	-	-	-	Lima,	-	-	-	-	1899-1900

PERMANENT SECRETARY.

LEWIS C. HOPP,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	1879-1900
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PERMANENT TREASURER.

CHAS. HUSTON,	-	-	-	Columbus,	-	-	-	-	1879-89
FRANK A. KAUTZ,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	1889-92
J. H. VON STEIN,	-	-	-	Upper Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	1892-1900

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	1882-83
W. J. MARTIN,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	1883-84
W. M. MELVILLE,	-	-	-	Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	1884-85
CHARLES LUDLOW,	-	-	-	Springfield,	-	-	-	-	1885-86
C. T. INMAN,	-	-	-	Akron,	-	-	-	-	1886-87
H. C. COOK,	-	-	-	Columbus,	-	-	-	-	1887-88
E. H. LINDSAY,	-	-	-	Mansfield,	-	-	-	-	1888-89
W. K. WEST,	-	-	-	Toledo,	-	-	-	-	1889-90
J. G. SPENGLER,	-	-	-	Dayton,	-	-	-	-	1890-91
J. H. OPENHEIMER,	-	-	-	Canton,	-	-	-	-	1891-92
J. C. FIRMIN,	-	-	-	Findlay,	-	-	-	-	1892-93
A. WETTERSTROM,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	1893-94
G. J. SCHADE,	-	-	-	Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	1894-95

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1899-1900.

President.

ALFRED DELANG, - - - - - Cincinnati

First Vice-President.

ADAM SCHMIDT, - - - - - Springfield

Second Vice-President.

H. F. VORTEAMP, - - - - - Lima

Permanent Secretary.

LEWIS C. HOPP, - 198 Euclid Ave., - - - - - Cleveland

Permanent Treasurer.

J. H. VON STEIN, - - - - - Upper Sandusky

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN BYRNE, - - - - - Columbus

A. HARE, - - - - - Bellville

J. C. FIRMIN, - - - - - Findlay

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Trade Interests.

J. M. McCANN, - - - - - Toledo

W. F. KUDER, - - - - - Cleveland

O. N. GARRETT, - - - - - Hillsboro

Committee on Papers and Queries.

JOSEPH FEIL, - - - - - Cleveland

G. H. MATSON, JR., - - - - - Columbus

C. G. MERRELL, - - - - - Cincinnati

Committee on Pharmacy Law.

B. S. YOUNG, - - - - - Ada

F. W. HERBST, - - - - - Columbus

G. L. HECHLER, - - - - - Cleveland

F. H. FREERICKS, - - - - - Cincinnati

M. A. BURKHARDT, - - - - - Dayton

Committee on Unofficial Formulæ

THEO. WETTERSTROEM, - - - - - Cincinnati

E. R. SELZER, - - - - - Cleveland

W. C. AUSTIN, - - - - - Painesville

C. H. F. LEMBKE, - - - - - Toledo

C. F. BUCHHOLTZ, - - - - - Springfield

Committee on Adulterations and Sophistications.

HON. J. E. BLACKBURN,	- - - - -	Columbus
F. W. STECHER,	- - - - -	Cleveland
A. HARE,	- - - - -	Belleville

Committee on Pharmaceutical Education.

J. C. FIRMIN,	- - - - -	Findlay
A. T. BALDWIN,	- - - - -	Washington C. H.
E. T. HOLLENBECK,	- - - - -	Cincinnati

Committee on Course of Study in Pharmacy Colleges.

W. R. OGIER,	- - - - -	Columbus
E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	- - - - -	Cleveland
ALBERT WETTERSTROEM,	- - - - -	Cincinnati
G. B. KAUFFMAN,	- - - - -	Columbus
G. H. MATSON,	- - - - -	Columbus
J. H. BEAL,	- - - - -	Scio
B. S. YOUNG,	- - - - -	Ada
J. U. LLOYD,	- - - - -	Cincinnati
G. W. VOSS,	- - - - -	Cleveland

Committee on Insurance.

F. J. BARNES,	- - - - -	Painesville
C. E. PAYNE,	- - - - -	Port Clinton
C. STAUSMEYER,	- - - - -	Fremont
H. F. VORTKAMP,	- - - - -	Lima
O. M. HARTER,	- - - - -	Norwalk

Committee on Entertainment.

O. B. HANNAN,	- - - - -	Cleveland
P. W. DRACKETT,	- - - - -	Cincinnati
F. W. HERBST,	- - - - -	Columbus
C. E. SPAYD,	- - - - -	Toledo
J. C. FIRMIN,	- - - - -	Findlay
L. J. METCALF,	- - - - -	Cleveland
W. H. MILLER,	- - - - -	New Philadelphia
W. H. OGBORN,	- - - - -	Cincinnati
A. HITCHMAN,	- - - - -	Bettsville
J. W. YANKIE,	- - - - -	Peebles
A. SCHMIDT,	- - - - -	Springfield
C. H. KRAUTER,	- - - - -	Youngstown
GEO. LATIN,	- - - - -	Dayton
G. C. HIMMELMAN,	- - - - -	Akron
G. W. VOSS,	- - - - -	Cleveland

Committee on Membership.

J. A. MAYER,	- - - - -	Dayton
A. D. WELLS,	- - - - -	Cincinnati
JOHN BYRNE,	- - - - -	Columbus

Members elected from whom His Excellency, the Governor, is to appoint one to the vacancy occurring in the Board of Pharmacy, April, 1900.

G. W. VOSS,	- - - - -	Cleveland
W. H. MILLER,	- - - - -	New Philadelphia
O. N. GARRETT,	- - - - -	Hillsboro
M. A. BURKHARDT,	- - - - -	Dayton
W. M. MELVILLE,	- - - - -	Lima

DELEGATES.

Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond, Va., May, 1900.

J. H. BRAL, Scio.	G. L. HECHLER, Cleveland.
J. U. LLOYD, Cincinnati.	F. W. HERBST, Columbus.
LEWIS C. HOPP, Cleveland.	

Alternates.

M. A. BURKHARDT, Dayton.	G. B. KAUFFMAN, Columbus.
JOHN BYRNE, Columbus.	CARL SCHMIDT, Cleveland.
B. S. YOUNG, Ada.	

Delegates to the Pharmacopœia Convention to be held at Washington, D. C., May, 1900.

THEO. WETTERSTROEM, Cincinnati.	F. W. HERBST, Columbus.
O. E. SELZER, Cleveland.	

Delegates to National Wholesale Druggists' Convention.

L. B. KAUFFMAN, Columbus.	R. L. COBB, Cleveland.
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Alternates.

E. R. SELZER, Cleveland.	ALBERT WETTERSTROEM, Cincinnati.
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Delegates to National Association Retail Druggists at Cincinnati, O. October 3 to 6, 1899.

G. L. HECHLER, Cleveland.	F. W. HERBST, Columbus.
L. C. HOPP, Cleveland.	JOHN BYRNE, Columbus.
M. A. BURKHARDT, Dayton.	O. N. GARRETT, Hillsboro.

Alternates.

G. W. VOSS, Cleveland.	J. H. VON STEIN, Upper Sandusky.
J. M. MCCANN, Toledo.	ADAM SCHMIDT, Springfield.
J. RUPPERT, Cincinnati.	J. C. FIRMIN, Findlay.

COMMITTEE ON COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNTY.	NAME.	CITY.	COUNTY.	NAME.	CITY.
Adams			Lake	W. M. Werner	Painesville.
Allen	A. Hauenstein	Bluffton.	Lawrence		Newark.
Ashtabula	S. G. Wiest	Ashland.	Licking		Bellefontaine.
Ashtabula	A. K. Hawley	Jefferson.	Logan	A. W. Murdock	Elyria.
Athens		Athens.	Lorain	H. J. Eady	Toledo.
Auglaize	J. L. Hoffman	New Bremen.	Lucas	F. T. Bower	
Belmont			Madison		
Brown	S. J. Fitzpatrick	Fayetteville.	Mahoning	C. H. Krauter	Youngstown.
Butler	C. Krone	Hamilton.	Marion	L. H. Flocken	Mariou.
Carroll	S. L. Sterling	Carrollton.	Medina	W. H. Albro	Medina.
Champaign	J. O. Connor	Urbana.	Meigs	C. D. Reed	Pomeroy.
Clarke	Theo. Troupe	Springfield.	Mercer	John Bevan	Mendon.
Clermont	J. C. Bleher	New Richmond.	Miami	C. W. Tobey	Troy.
Clinton	G. W. Brown	Wilmington.	Monroe		
Columbiana	J. C. Bolger	Salem.	Montgomery	J. G. Spengle	Dayton.
Coshocton	D. J. Lawson	Warsaw.	Morgan		
Crawford	F. T. Johnson	Bucyrus.	Morrow	F. Shaw	Cardington.
Cuyahoga	Lewis C. Hopp	Cleveland.	Muskingum	H. M. Widney	Zanesville.
	H. Kuhlmeier		Noble	W. H. Bowron	Caldwell.
Darke	J. G. Stierle	Versailles.	Ottawa	E. C. Payne	Port Clinton.
Defiance	N. G. Woodland	Defiance.	Paulding	G. A. Lynn	Paulding.
Delaware	F. M. Starr	Delaware.	Perry	H. Spencer	N. Straitsville.
Erie	L. A. Biehl	Sandusky.	Pickaway	S. B. Evans	Circleville.
Fairfield	E. B. White	Lancaster.	Pike	A. H. Dean	Waverly.
Fayette	A. T. Baldwin	Washington C. H.	Portage	W. T. McConney	Ravenna.
Franklin	J. Rauschkolb	Columbus.	Preble	J. E. Davis	West Alexander.
Fulton	C. J. Nachtrieb	Wauseon.	Putnam	W. W. Kelley	Ottawa.
Gallia	C. D. Kerr	Gallipolis.	Richland	E. H. Lindsey	Mansfield.
Geauga	A. K. Hawley	Jefferson, (Ashia- bula County.)	Ross	J. A. Nipgen	Chillicothe.
Greene	B. G. Ridgway	Cedarville.	Sandusky	E. S. Thomas	Fremont.
Guernsey	J. C. Hutchinson	Cambridge.	Scioto	Frank Amann	Portsmouth.
Hamilton	W. Simonson	Cincinnati.	Seneca	E. B. Hubbard	Tiffin.
Hancock	A. Wetterstroem		Shelby	C. Amann	Sidney.
Hardin	J. C. Firmin	Findlay.	Stark	C. W. Koons	Canton.
Harrison	W. D. Dean	Kenton.	Summit		Akron.
Henry	J. H. Beal	Scio.	Trumbull	S. P. Cramer	Hubbard.
Highland	F. H. Voigt	Holgate.	Tuscarawas		
Hocking	O. N. Garrett	Hillsboro.	Union	N. E. Ligget	Marysville.
Holmes	F. Harrington	Logan.	Van Wert	J. A. Hines	Van Wert.
Huron	J. J. Strome	Millersburg.	Vinton	A. L. Lewis	Hamden Junct'n
	J. H. Brincker	Bellevue.	Warren	H. Reed	Lebanon.
Jackson	W. F. Hale, M. D.	Jackson.	Washington	W. H. Styer	Marietta.
Jefferson	Thos. Johnson	Steubenville.	Wayne	S. H. Boyd	Wooster.
Knox	H. N. Green	Mt. Vernon.	Williams	W. H. Chilcote	Edgerton.
			Wood	A. Thurston	Grand Rapids.
			Wyandot	Fred Berg	Upper Sandusky

MEMBERS

OF THE

OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

F. H. KING,	-	-	-	Delphos,	-	-	Term expires, 1903
W. R. OGIER,	-	-	-	Columbus,	-	-	" 1902
CHARLES KRONE,	-	-	-	Hamilton,	-	-	" 1901
GEO. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	" 1900
JULIUS GREYER,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	" 1899

OFFICERS:

JULIUS GREYER,	-	-	-	-	-	President.
W. R. OGIER,	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary and Treasurer.

The regular meetings of this board are held on the second Monday of
January, May and October.

In Memoriam.

1898-99.

AUGUST MURR,

Cincinnati.

W. C. WILSON,

Clarkson.

S. S. DENTLER,

Republic.

S. P. CRAMER,

Hubbard.

H. F. KURFURST,

Dayton.

A. FRANKE,

Wapakoneta.

THEODORE LUND AUGUST GREVE.

Born April 2d, 1830, Died December 9, 1898.

Theodore Lund August Greve was born April 2d, 1830, at St. Michaelis Donn, in Holstein, Germany. He was the only child of Joachin Greve and Anna Margaretha Lund. His father was a prominent teacher and writer, publishing a number of standard books on educational subjects, one being of particular importance, a history of the Dutchy of Holstein, a standard work which is to be found in the Harvard and other libraries. Dr. Greve received his early education in the schools of that neighborhood, and when the family moved to the popular university city of Kiel, he was enabled to take advantage of the opportunities there presented, and obtained a university education. His father was as has been said, himself a man of learning and scholarship and a somewhat strict disciplinarian, and the habits of study acquired in his youth and impressed upon the subject of this sketch by the association with his father clung to him throughout life, so that education to him was not ended until the very day of his death. He acquired a knowledge of English in his youth, which was so accurate and idiomatic, that he used it as freely as he did his mother tongue. He also gained a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian and a very thorough grounding in the natural sciences.

In 1848 the family removed to America, settling on a farm in the wilds of Southern Illinois. In 1854 Theodore came to Cincinnati and took employment in T. C. Thorpe's drug store, on the corner of Court and Plum. About 1858 he left Dr. Thorpe and was for a short time in charge of the laboratory of W. S. Merrell & Company. Between 1858 and 1860 he studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. from the Eclectic Medical Institute of this city, with which he held official connection as Vice President until he resigned a year before his death on account of feeble health.

The summer of 1860 was spent on his father's farm, when he returned to Cincinnati, and in that year purchased the property and drug store on the southeast corner of Sixth and John streets, where he continued in business until the day of his death.

In 1862 he married Clara Emrie, the daughter of Jonas R. Emrie, and by her had one son, Charles Theodore. She died in January, 1873, and in June, 1876, he married Harriet Fisher, daughter of Elwood Fisher. By this union there survive two sons, Clifford and Brennich, and a daughter, Julia.

For many successive years Dr. Greve held office in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and always took an active part in national pharmaceutical affairs. He declined professorships in both the Eclectic Medical Institute and the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, preferring to devote that time to study and recreation.

JOHN URI LLOYD.

Twenty-First Annual Meeting
OF THE
Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

AT PUT-IN-BAY, OHIO.

FIRST SESSION—THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

June 22d, 1899.

The meeting was called to order by President Beal at 4 o'clock p. m.

On motion of Mr. Hannan the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the roll-call were dispensed with.

The President: Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing His Honor, Mayor Oldt, of the Village of Put-in-Bay. Mayor Oldt, ladies and gentlemen.

Mayor J. C. Oldt:

Mr. President and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

I welcome you, this warm and pleasant afternoon, to the pure, fresh air of Lake Erie and Put-in-Bay. It is emblematic of what every drug handled by the members of this convention, without doubt, is; and still more, of the purity and genialty of the members of this convention. I sincerely welcome you to the privileges of these halls, to this hotel, and to this island in general.

An organization like this, which holds to a great extent in the hollow of its hand the lives and welfare of four and a half millions of Ohio people, and at least that many visitors to the Buckeye State annually, in addition—to such an organization it is that I have this privilege and this honor of saying "Welcome."

I say "Welcome" from pure emotions of love. It is not from fear of my potion compounded by your hands, that would bring me to make such utterances. These halls are dedicated to educational purposes, to that rousing enthusiasm which stirs up every great work of instruction and of conference. It is here that you present new ideas for development, to be pounded under the pestle, and to allow them to go through the crucial test of thorough criticism. You get impulses that will bring them before the

public for acceptance. Professional wisdom will be unlimited, and local prejudices which other conventions possess, but not the druggists, will be cast to oblivion.

You have a clear mind: you want to have it. You want to have also fresh and invigorating air, good, pure and substantial food—for you believe in local applications; clean air to breathe, when you sleep in your undisturbed repose; pleasant dreams; all of which I can assure you you will get at Put-in-Bay, perhaps the dreams excluded.

A convention like this one, composed of men who do, and men who dare put a label of the contents on every receptacle, upon its outside, with the printed or written side turned outwards, and their names affixed to the labels—to such a convention I can entrust the whole island. I need not fear even to surrender the keys of the Put-in-Bay jail. (Applause.)

Feel at home at Put-in-Bay! Make it your annual convention home. Come next September to attend the convention of the National Association of Pharmacists. I trust that this convention may prove a profitable one, and your stay with us a pleasant one. I do not wish to take up more of your precious time in saying what might be said in a very few words, for I am well aware that it is said that we meet with so many who have learned to talk and yet have nothing to say which benefits any one.

Again I say to you with fondest greetings, welcome to this hall, to this hotel, and to this island. (Applause.)

The President: I will request Mr. O. B. Hannan, of Cleveland, to reply to the Mayor's cordial words of welcome, on behalf of this association.

Mr. Hannan: Mr. President, and Mayor: It would seem to me that the welcome so heartily extended to us is indeed a welcome of love; and I only wish that somebody more capable than I were selected to respond to it and receive it. Our experiences in Put-in-Bay in the past have been pleasant, and I sincerely hope they will be this time. For my own part, I never thought very much of Put-in-Bay until to-day. I am satisfied to-day that it is a progressive, growing town. They have got a young mayor; and any town that progresses and grows must have young mayors to govern them. (Applause.)

This organization meets here for the purpose of benefiting the people of the State of Ohio at large. I sincerely hope that every one will take advantage of that point, and do all they can to advance the interests of the society.

So far as delivering up the keys to the jail, Mr. Mayor, I don't believe I would deliver those. I believe that I would keep those keys in my own hands, and in case some of us are confined within the bastille, then somebody on the outside can call upon you for the keys to let them out. All that we want is the keys to the island—that key which points out over the State of Ohio, east, west, north and south.

It would seem to me, from the welcome that you have extended to us, that you must have had some previous hint that you were to deliver a speech or a welcome. I must say that I have had only about a minute and

a half or two minutes. Prof. Beal just winked at me there, and of course I took the wink, being used to a soda fountain, and I knew what was coming.

I want to say, in closing, that I thank you on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of Ohio for the cordial and hearty welcome of love which you have extended to us. (Applause.)

Mr. M. A. Burkhardt, of Dayton, being in the chair, the president delivered his annual address, as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The year just closing has been one of remarkable activity in all branches of the drug trade. From every quarter have come reports of material improvement in business, showing that the druggist is receiving at least a portion of the benefits arising from the general prosperity of the country. Along with the business revival there seems also to have been a partial intellectual awakening among pharmaceutical interests; manufacturers, jobbers, proprietors, and retailers have all exhibited a gratifying disposition to get together and to adjust their differences by mutual consultations and concessions. While it may be too early to predict the final outcome of this movement, there is at least some ground for hoping that pharmacists of all classes have at length begun to recognize the importance of combination, and to realize the power their profession is capable of exercising in commercial and legislative affairs, provided its scattered units can be collected and wielded as a whole in the pursuance of some particular policy which has been generally agreed upon.

THE N. A. R. D.

A signal event in the pharmaceutical history of the past year was the formation, at St. Louis, in October last, of the National Association of Retail Druggists; an organization which promises to exercise a most important influence upon the commercial interests of pharmacy, manufacturing, jobbing and retail. While lack of space forbids a complete discussion of the new association and its aims, at least two of its distinctive features are of sufficient importance to justify particular mention, since it is in the possession of these special features that the N. A. R. D. differs most markedly from its predecessors, and it is through them that it promises to be of greatest usefulness.

The first special characteristic of the N. A. R. D. is that it is organized upon the federal or representative plan; membership being confined exclusively to other associations which are represented by means of delegates apportioned according to the number of members in the constituent associations. The advantages of this plan, and the importance and strength which it gives to the new association as a commercial force need only to be enumerated in order to be fully appreciated. First, it represents not merely the individuals who compose it, but the associations which send the several delegations, so that its acts and resolutions represent practically the entire retail drug trade of the nation, something which would be absolutely impossible if the members were individuals acting as such, no matter how large its membership might become.

Secondly, the constituent associations of the N. A. R. D. are most likely to select as their delegates their strongest and most representative members, so that the policy of the organization will be dictated by the most intellectual and brainy men to be found within the drug trade.

A second characteristic feature of the new organization is its singleness of purpose, by which we refer to the fact that it was organized specifically for, and expects to confine itself strictly to, the regulation of the commercial side of the drug business, in which respect it fills a place not hitherto occupied by either the American Pharmaceutical Association nor by the various state pharmaceutical associations.

Pharmacy is a many-sided occupation, and the purpose of the older organizations has been to represent, to a greater or less extent, all of these various sides. In a general way, they have discharged their purpose with a fair degree of success. They have enormously stimulated pharmaceutical education and legislation; have encouraged scientific research, and have exercised a powerful influence upon every pharmaceutical interest. That they have not been more successful has been chargeable more to the failure of support on the part of druggists than to indifference or incompetence on the part of the associations. They are entitled to full credit for all that they have performed, and to the fealty and good wishes, not only of the various classes of pharmaceutical interests, but of the general public, and of posterity as well. These associations, however, by the very nature of their constitution, have not been adapted to deal successfully with the commercial problems which confront the druggist. Their influence has been necessarily that of moral suasion alone. They have not been in position to compete successfully with opposing interests, nor to compromise with them when compromise was expedient. All of these the new association is qualified to do; it possesses the strength of all the old associations combined, and by confining itself exclusively to the commercial interests of pharmacy will be able to exercise an influence that, if properly directed, will be almost irresistible.

The retail trade is the base of the pharmaceutical pyramid upon which the jobbing and manufacturing interests must depend for success. If the retail trade is consolidated in favor of any particular policy, the jobbing and manufacturing interests must recognize and support that policy. The N. A. R. D. promises this consolidation.

The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association was duly represented at the St. Louis convention, and its delegates took an important part in the organization and launching of the new association. One of our most worthy members was honored by election to the first vice presidency, and other members received positions upon important committees.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that this association will give its cordial and hearty endorsement to the N. A. R. D., and that before this meeting shall finally adjourn it will resolve to become a member of the federation. The O. S. P. A. has always taken an active and effective part in whatever work has had the good of pharmacy in view, and certainly will not fail to do so in the future.

THE PURE FOOD AND DRUG CONGRESS.

Another important event of the year was the second meeting of the Pure Food and Drug Congress, at Washington, D. C., in January, at which this state was represented by a number of active and competent delegates.

The subject of legislation upon food and drugs is always of interest to the druggist. It is of interest because he believes in pure food and drugs, and also because he has had painful experience of the fact that, under the guise of such legislation, laws have been enacted that have been used as the means of extortion and most wrongful persecution.

For any one who has taken the trouble to study the situation, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the reports of food and drug adulteration have been greatly exaggerated. Reprehensible adulteration certainly does exist, but not nearly to the extent that the scareheads of a sensational press indicate to the popular mind. If newspaper reports are reliable, then adulterated foods and drugs are far more common than unadulterated; a statement both untruthful and unjust, but, unfortunately, so frequently made, and so seldom contradicted, that it has provoked a popular demand for the enactment of stringent laws which shall prevent such frauds. As legislation which is enacted in response to popular outcry is apt to be both crude in its provisions and radical in its spirit, it is important that druggists should have a hand in the shaping of such statutes so far as they affect the commodities handled by them.

As to the general subject of adulteration, every one possessing common honesty is agreed that an article should be true to the name under which it is sold, and that valuable constituents should not be abstracted nor cheaper ones added, unless the label or style of package is such as to enable the purchaser to judge for himself as to the qualities of the goods which he is buying. Beyond these points, however, there is no common agreement. There is a disposition on the part of some to consider everything a fraud and adulteration which is designed to take the place of any other commodity which has been long in use. Butter manufacturers are opposed to the introduction and use of butter substitutes, and not content with requiring that such substances shall be sold upon their merits, and for what they are, insist that they shall be marked in such a way as to prejudice the consumer at the outset against their purchase. So also, producers of meat and milk have resisted the use of modern preservatives, probably on the ground that whatever retards putrefaction diminishes consumption. Forgetful of the fact that for ages men have used such active anti-ferments as salt, salt-peter, vinegar, creosote, etc., these people have an attack of the horrors at the mere mention of such modern preservatives as boric and salicylic acid, formaldehyde, etc., which differ from the older preservatives mainly in that they are more efficient and need to be used in smaller quantities.

It is likely that some of this popular prejudice against the new preservatives is merely a scare at unfamiliar chemical names, like that member of the legislature who harangued vehemently in favor of an anti-adulteration law, giving as an awful example of the prevalence of adulteration that he was reliably informed that it was almost impossible to find in the market a sample of vinegar which did not contain acetic acid. Such an example

as this enables us to imagine the terrific outburst of eloquence that would follow, should legislators discover that manufacturers commonly put sodium chloride in their common salt, and potassium nitrate in their saltpeter, and that meat is cured with wood smoke containing creosote and other horrible antiseptics. Since all of these substances are anti-ferments, it follows that they must interfere with the natural digestive processes, and that, if persisted in, must inevitably destroy the digestive apparatus of the nation and bring the great republic in dyspeptic ruin, to the ground.

What if chemists and physiologists do claim that there is as yet no certain evidence of the hurtful effects of boric and salicylic acids and formaldehyde when used as preservatives in proper amounts, should such biased testimony be accepted when newspaper reporters who know nothing whatever of the subject, and must therefore be totally unprejudiced, declare the contrary? If that is not enough to settle the controversy, has not the yellow press shown that these antiseptics have actually been employed to preserve corpses? Probably we shall yet learn that coffins and tables are made out of the same kind of wood; that silver spoons and coffin handles are made from the same metal; and that shrouds and napkins are both made from linen. Worse yet, some reporter may dip into chemistry and learn that, owing to the ceaseless change of matter from life to death and from death to life again, one cannot eat a beefsteak without, in all probability, swallowing some of the identical atoms which were once built into the anatomy of some other child of dust. Should this discovery once become public, then the cup of bitterness would be upset and life would be no longer worth its board and laundry bills.

But, to be serious once more, no one favors adulteration. The adulterator is a scoundrel and deserves a scoundrel's punishment, and so does the man who falsely substitutes one article for another, but here the law should stop. The producer of a new food or drug or of a new compound is as much entitled to the name of "benefactor" as the inventor of a new machine, and should have the same opportunity of placing it upon the markets and of selling it upon its merits. Legislation which forbids this sale, or which compels it to go before the public bearing a brand that is a badge of disgrace, is a relic of barbarism. Unfortunately, however, such legislation does exist, and more unfortunately still there is a class of people who would, if they were able, extend the scope of such laws from the state to the entire nation. It behooves us as druggists, therefore, to take an active interest in such matters, both in helping to educate the public to a true appreciation of the subject and in opposing all national legislation based upon the vagaries of populism or the buncombe of rural congressmen fishing for votes by legislating in favor of some local product.

To an observer of the trend of events for the last few years, it must be evident that some form of a national food and drug law is almost certain to be enacted within the near future, regardless of the forces that may be brought to bear in opposition. Some sections of the drug trade, fearing that such legislation may be of too radical a nature, or that its enforcement may be carried out in an oppressive manner, insist that we should oppose any and

all pure food and drug bills that may be introduced into Congress. This policy we object to for two reasons: First, that it would put pharmacy in a false position by making it seem to be the champion of adulteration and falsification, when, on the contrary, it is utterly opposed to such practices. And, secondly, that since it is evident that there will be a national pure food and drug law in spite of our opposition, the wiser course for us to pursue is to take an active part in the framing of such a measure, so that when it goes upon the statute books of the nation, it shall have been framed with good sense, and in accordance with the principles of justice, and that its enforcement shall be entrusted to hands that will carry out its provisions justly and equitably. This is the policy which has been pursued by the pharmaceutical delegates at the two pure food and drug congresses which have been held, with the result that the original Brosius Bill has been materially modified. The requests of our delegates were granted with a willingness that was most gratifying, and in a manner that indicated a sincere desire to meet our wishes and secure our support. When this bill comes up again in the next Congress, it is likely to again be the subject of modification, and it is therefore necessary that we should keep a watchful eye upon it until it is well past the stage of amendment.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The educational interest of pharmacy in this state have made satisfactory progress during the year. While the schools of pharmacy have not generally noted an increased attendance, this has probably been due to the improved business conditions, which always decreases the attendance at professional schools by reason of the larger demand which it makes for young men in commercial branches.

I need not remind this association of the duty which it owes to the cause of pharmaceutical education. Every volume of its annual proceedings bears evidence of the interest which it has always taken in furthering the proper preparation of young men who have embraced pharmacy as their calling. This duty, always important, is more imperative to-day than ever before.

It is true that many of the present generation of pharmacists have learned their profession without the aid of a college of pharmacy, but it does not follow, therefore, that a college education is not a necessity for the future pharmacist. The drug clerk of the past generation had opportunities for acquainting himself with pharmaceutical processes by actual manipulation, and with crude drugs by constant handling. The drug clerk of to-day sells pressed herbs which he would not recognize outside of their packages, and dispenses pharmaceuticals of whose formula and method of manufacture he is entirely ignorant. But, while his opportunities for obtaining knowledge are lessened, the necessity of that knowledge is greater than ever before, and he is held to a stricter accountability by the law and by public opinion; and it is only a question of time when both the law and public opinion will demand that every man shall be a graduate in pharmacy before becoming registered as a pharmacist.

The associations should lead in this reform, and not wait for the slow

processes of evolution. The great burden of pharmacy is the enormous number of incompetent men who already crowd its ranks and compete with the competent for a livelihood. It is still too easy for young men to become pharmacists, and as a consequence too many, allured by the glitter of the drug store and by the popular opinion of the fabulous profits to be made therein, have thrust themselves into a profession for which they were unfitted either by talent or by education. One-half of the present number of drug stores could supply all the pharmaceutical wants of the population. Could the profession be rid of its incompetent members, it would be possible for the remainder to conduct a profitable business.

Such reforms come slowly, and, while they cannot be accomplished by resolutions, the latter, nevertheless, help to mark progress and to create public opinion, and it is public opinion, in the long run, which makes the law. The O. S. P. A. has already taken a long step in advance of its sister associations in prescribing a set of regulations to be met by colleges of pharmacy. Is it not time for us to make another advance, and to declare by resolution that it is the sense of this association that the young men of the future who desire to register as pharmacists should qualify themselves for that important and responsible position by graduation at a reputable college of pharmacy.

THE NEW PHARMACY LAW.

The present pharmacy law has now been in operation for a little more than a year, and, although it is the proper province of the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy to report upon the measure, I cannot refrain from referring to it, at least in general terms.

The statute has already been under fire in a number of cases, and thus far its constitutionality has been sustained wherever the question has been raised. Most of the opposition to the enforcement of the law has come from those who have been conducting an illegal business for years, but, because of the ineffectiveness of the old statute, could not be successfully prosecuted. Another class of objectors is found in the grocery-keeper who, having so long defied the old law with impunity, cannot realize that a new order of things has arisen, and are making hair-raising and blood-curdling threats of what they are going to do when the next legislature convenes. It is extremely important, therefore, that our next committee on legislation should be a strong one, and that it should not only have the sympathetic support of every member, but the financial support of the association as well. The advocacy or passage of a bill requires not only a great expenditure of time on the part of the committee, but entails a considerable expense in the way of railroad fares, hotel bills, printing and postage. These expenses should be cheerfully and promptly met.

THE PRESENT POISON LAW.

While the association is considering the subject of legislation, it should also instruct the incoming committee to make a vigorous effort to obtain an effectual modification of the present conflicting and ineffective poison laws. These were passed at different periods and are totally irreconcilable. It is

not only difficult to say just what the law is with respect to the labeling of poisons, but the different enactments are so drawn that in attempting to comply with one the pharmacist is almost certain to violate another. A very important part of the work of the new committee, therefore, should be the drafting and procuring the enactment of a comprehensive and consistent statute which shall cover the whole subject of the sale and labeling of poisons.

In this connection we venture to make a suggestion to the committee, viz., that it should not aim at perfection or it will most likely meet with disappointment. The law is not intended for an ideal commonwealth and consequently cannot be ideally perfect.

In this connection also we wish to allude to the mistaken idea too frequently entertained with regard to the purpose of the poison law. The average druggist is inclined to regard the registration of the sale of poisons as considerable of a nuisance, and to comply with the provisions of the law either very negligently or not at all. While it is true that the registration and labeling is intended primarily for the protection of the public, it may also be made of valuable service to pharmacy. The truth is that the negligent manner in which druggists have sold poisons in the past has had much to do with the popular tolerance of the sale of such articles by unqualified persons. People reason that if it is proper for a druggist to handle poisons without precautions, it is proper for a grocer to do likewise, and who shall say that their conclusion is not correct.

In the writer's opinion the true policy is to dispense poisons with all the precautions which the law calls for, not alone for the prevention of crime and accidents, but also for the purpose of instructing the public in the fact that only a skilled pharmacist is competent to handle and dispense substances which are inimical to human life.

Here and there an unreasonable customer may object to the questioning and form of registration, but the loss of his custom will be more than compensated for by the increased respect gained from the intelligent and thinking classes, who appreciate care and precaution in the handling of poisons.

THE WAR TAX.

By this time the pharmacist has become accustomed to the adhesive reminders of Manilla and Santiago, which the revenue act requires him to paste upon nearly everything he sells, and has in a measure forgotten the glaring injustice with which that tax was levied.

That the introduction of the stamp tax did not arouse more protest from the retail druggist was probably due, first, to the fact that at the time of the passage of the act the average pharmacist was paying more attention to the victories of the American navy than to his own business, and, secondly, that when it first went into effect he was so incensed at the action of the proprietary men in trying to shift the entire weight of the tax to the retailer that he lost sight of the inequity of the tax as a whole, and of the unfair proportion of the load laid upon the drug business.

Now, however, that his blood has cooled from both contests, he begins to realize that the pharmacist is bearing more than his fair share of the white

man's burden. As loyal and patriotic citizens we desire to pay an equitable proportion of the public debt, and will always do so without murmur. We must protest, however, against a policy which makes us pay the same rate upon our checks, drafts, and other property that any other business man pays, and then in addition singles us out from all other employments and makes us pay an additional tax upon the goods which we handle, while the grocer and other merchants may sell articles of a similar nature without such a tax. We believe that no single good reason has yet been offered for this special imposition upon the drug trade, and we believe that no good reason can be offered for it.

Why should special brands of olives, ketchups, washing powders, baking powders, shoe dressings, etc., sold under copyrighted trademarks and claimed to be made according to special formulas and to possess peculiar virtues, go free, while cough syrups, pills, perfumes, etc., bear a tax? What difference is there in the intrinsic commercial character of the two classes of goods that warrants such distinction in treatment?

It is an axiom of sound political economy that taxes should be laid first upon luxuries and last upon necessities. Yet nearly all of the untaxed class of package goods belong to the class of luxuries, while nearly all of the taxed belong to the class of necessities.

It is true that in the life and death struggle of the civil war druggists were taxed even more heavily than now, but then every one was taxed in like proportion and there was no inequality. What we are contending against is not the tax but the inequality of it.

Even if it were true, as alleged, that it is the consumer and not the druggist who pays the tax, still that is not sufficient to justify its inequity. If there is any one individual who should be free from a tax, it is the sick man. Why should the laboring man pay a tax on the liniment with which he rubs his rheumatic joints, while the man who buys a bottle of patent leather polish goes free? Why should the volunteer who lost his health in a Cuban swamp be compelled to contribute to the cost of the war while the fine lady who buys her extra-scented toilet soap contributes nothing?

Stoicism is an excellent philosophy for all evils which are incurable, but when an evil may be removed by a little patient effort, stoical indifference is only a thin disguise for either stupidity or laziness, or both. The inequalities of the war tax can be corrected by concerted action, and should be corrected for the sake of principle if for no other reason. If we can be taxed unjustly for one purpose we can for another. If the government can take two per cent. of our income without right it can take ten per cent. or all of it. I therefore recommend that this association adopt suitable resolutions, asking that the revenue law be broadened so that it shall include similar articles in other lines of business, and that the tax on drugs and medicines be reduced, and that the said resolutions be forwarded to our senators and representatives in congress with the request that they use their best endeavors to have the revenue law modified in accordance therewith.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN OF MANUFACTURE.

For a number of years Ohio druggist have periodically discussed the manufacture of a line of domestic remedies on the co-operative plan. The plan was, we believe, originally suggested by Secretary Hopp, and afterward more fully elaborated by Mr. Hechler in his presidential address at Cincinnati six years ago.

The reasons which have lead the trade to consider such a step are too lengthy to be fully considered within the limits of this address, but the two most potent ones are that the proprietary medicines now upon the market are usually sold to the druggist at too high a price, and also that their proprietors have not been sufficiently diligent in confining their sale to the legitimate drug trade, and that they have in some instances actually encouraged the sale of their goods through department stores, grocers and cutters.

The advantages of the co-operative plan, provided it can be successfully inaugurated and carried out, are obvious. It will afford the retailer a fairer margin of profit than he has been able to obtain on the average patent medicine, and will also provide the way for the restriction of the sale of such goods exclusively to the drug trade, so that the retailer can push their sale with the satisfying assurance that the price will not be increased, nor their control pass out of his hands when his endorsement shall have made them popular with the public.

The plan is, however, not without its disadvantages which are equally obvious to those who have given the matter sufficient careful thought.

First. Such an association of druggists, every one of whom is also a manufacturer on a small scale, created for the purpose of controlling the sale of certain products is liable to come in conflict with the anti-trust laws, a danger likely to increase within the near future, owing to the popular demand for anti-trust legislation.

Second. The goods manufactured by such a company must be liberally advertised in order to bring them properly to the attention of the public and make their sale sufficiently profitable to justify the druggist for his increased risk and trouble.

Third. In order that the enterprise may be successful, it must be laid down on liberal lines, and conducted on an extensive scale, and would therefore require a considerable investment of capital.

Fourth. Since in order to be successful the business must necessarily be conducted upon an extensive scale, it follows that it must be a stock corporation, for the reason that no one could afford the immense risk and responsibility which a partnership association would impose upon each and every one of its members.

Fifth. If the company is incorporated and its stock is spread promiscuously around it will not be long until the controlling interest in the concern will have passed into the hands of manufacturers who are hostile to the plan, and the efforts of its promoters will be rendered nugatory.

Sixth. At the very outset, a considerable cash capital must be avail-

able in order to put the plan into successful operation, and some one will consequently have to assume a considerable financial responsibility in order to secure this necessary working capital.

These are but a few of the difficulties in the way of a successful co-operative company, and are set forth here, not with a view of discouraging the plan, but merely to show that its successful inauguration and carrying out will not be as simple a matter as some would have us believe.

The three chief obstacles to overcome are to so organize as to save the retail druggist from responsibility for the debts and liabilities of the whole company, to prevent the control of the stocks from passing into the hands of the enemies to the plan, and finally to secure sufficient preliminary working capital. I will not go so far as to say that these problems are unsolvable, but only that their solution will be difficult.

To this the president added the following verbal statement :

Some months ago, at the suggestion of several members, a circular was addressed to the retail druggists of the state calling for an expression of opinion on this subject. A large number of replies were received, most of which were favorable to the project, in consequence of which I named a committee to take the matter into consideration, and requested them to prepare, and report at this meeting, a feasible plan of beginning operations.

As I am informed that the committee has not yet altogether agreed upon the best method to pursue, I therefore recommend that the committee be continued with power to act, provided, however, that no action shall be taken by the committee that will make this association or its members financially responsible.

President Beal: I might add, in connection with this subject, that a month or more ago I issued a circular to the members of this association and to some members of the trade outside of the association, stating the plan in brief and calling for their comments and suggestions. I have received a number of replies to the circular—some of an encouraging, and some of a discouraging, nature; but I thought that it was a duty at least on my part, to give the matter a trial, and at the suggestion of some I appointed a committee to prepare and present at this association a plan which would be feasible for the carrying out of the project.

On this committee I appointed Mr. Hechler and Mr. Hopp, and the originators of the scheme, Mr. Kauffman, of Columbus, and, I believe, Mr. Ogier and Mr. Herbst, of Columbus, with the request that they take out the papers of incorporation and prepare as fully as possible a plan which will be presented in full to this association. I understand that the committee has been mixed up in politics and one thing and another, and has not been suc-

cessful in altogether preparing their plan, but I anticipate that before the association closes that we will have a report of progress or possibly of an outline of a plan, from the chairman, Mr. Hechler, of Cleveland. (Applause.)

Chairman Burkhardt: You have heard the address of the president; what is your pleasure?

Mr. Vortkamp: I move that a vote of thanks be given for the extraordinary address.

The Chairman: The proper way is, to refer it to a committee on president's address.

It was moved by Mr. Herbst, duly seconded, that the address be referred to a committee on president's address.

Mr. Freerichs: I move to amend, that this committee report at an early time, so that we may take due action upon the matters with which they may make reference to.

President Beal: There will be no objection to discussing the subject at the present time, if the gentleman chooses.

Prof. Freericks: I think that it certainly would be proper to first have the committee report upon that, so that we may then take action upon that which has been done by those who have had the time to study over the matter more thoroughly, and given it the consideration that it really deserves.

The motion to refer the president's address to a committee, was duly carried, and the president appointed the following members as a committee on president's address: Mr. Kauffman, of Columbus; Mr. Burkhardt, of Dayton; Mr. W. H. Ogborn, of Cincinnati.

Mr. DeLang, chairman of the executive committee, then read the names of thirty-four applicants for membership in the association.

President Beal: The names as proposed for membership will, according to the rule, lie over until tomorrow before being formally balloted upon.

The secretary then read the following communications:

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17, 1899.

To the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

This is to certify that the following have been appointed delegates to the twenty-first annual meeting, to be held at Put-in-Bay, O., June 22, 23 and 24, 1899:

Joseph Albrecht, J. C. Goldsword, Otto R. Goodyear, Eugene R. Selzer,
Dr. Harrison G. Wagner.

Yours fraternally,

M. LOUISE CARROLL, Recording Secretary.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21, 1899.

To the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, Greeting :

I have the pleasure to advise you that the following gentlemen were appointed to represent the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy as delegates to the annual meeting of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Put-in-Bay, June 22, 23, 24, 1899 :

Frank H. Freericks, Alfred DeLang, John Weyer, Albert Wetterstroem.

Respectfully,

MARTIN DODSWORTH, Secy. Cin. Academy Pharmacy.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

CLEVELAND, O., July 7, 1899.

Delegates to O. S. P. A., Put-in-Bay, June 22, 1899: G. L. Hechler,
Dr. E. B. Lane, J. Krause, E. A. Selzer and P. Acker. Yours, etc.,

J. FEIL, Secretary.

On motion of Prof. Kauffman the communications were received, and the delegates accepted on the credentials as presented.

The President: According to the order of business, the next thing that we have in hand is the appointment of a nominating committee, whose business it is to prepare and present to us a list of nominees for officers for next year. which list can be altered or changed at the will of the association. I will name upon this nominating committee, F. W. Herbst, Columbus; F. H. Freericks, Cincinnati; Albert Wetterstroem, Cincinnati; F. H. King, Delphos; George W. Voss, Cleveland; A. Hitchman, Bettsville; W. C. Andrews, Cortland; W. F. Kuder, Cleveland; Charles E. Payne, Port Clinton.

President Beal read the names of the regular committees from whom reports would be expected the following day.

The chairman of the entertainment committee, Mr. Herbst, announced the program for the evening, which consisted in a progressive euchre party, followed by a "smoker" for the gentlemen; after which an adjournment was taken to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND SESSION—FRIDAY MORNING.

June 23rd.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

On motion of Prof. Kauffman, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the following persons to membership, whose names had been reported at the previous session :

Alexander S. White, Sidney; C. F. Buckholtz, Springfield; R. H. Valentine, Belle Centre; John F. Frangkiser, Loudonville; W. J. Kaufman, Cleveland; J. G. Matteson, Creston; A. W. Kiler, Columbus; Fred W. Conrade, Zanesville; Chas. J. Beechberger, Cleveland; E. L. Mercer, Montpelier; J. L. Billman, Eldorado; Jesse D. Holloway, Irondale; Bert Holmes, Columbus Grove; T. G. Gordon, M. D., Uhrichsville; E. H. Baird, Scio; Harvey M. Rauch, Pittsburg, Pa.; S. V. Steward, Beallsville; Benj. E. Steele, Wilkesville; Mary L. Creighton, Scio; W. O. Lemasters, Akron; Truman G. Hoyt, Fremont, Mich.; J. C. Cope, Steubenville; T. M. Baker, Hopedale; James A. Marshall, Germano; J. G. Croskey, Steubenville; J. L. Fireoved, Crestline; Geo. W. Hapgood, Warren; J. M. Buzzard, Scio; Harry S. Minor, Empire; G. W. Ourant, Seville; Frank C. Rea, New Philadelphia; B. L. Stone, Belpre; B. E. Vale, East Liverpool; Wm. P. Jenkins, Dayton.

The secretary then read his report, as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: The report of the year's proceedings in detail is mailed to each member, and does not vary very much. A copy is also mailed to the secretary and president of each state pharmaceutical association, and to each pharmaceutical journal. Certificates of membership were mailed to all newly elected members. For this meeting two notices were mailed—the first, to every druggist in the state; the second, to members only and to non-members who had written for information.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS C. HOPP, Secretary.

On motion the secretary's report was accepted.

On motion the treasurer and auditing committee were granted further time to report.

The committee on trade interests then presented its report through the chairman, Mr. J. C. Firmin, as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTEREST.

Mr. President:

In looking over the reports of this committee in former years, I find that they are usually very brief. Your committees had very little that was new to record, but it was the same old story of cut prices and hard times. The past year however has been different, and your committee is now confronted with so much of interest that it is hard to decide what is most important. The war with Spain was a wonderful war for many reasons, and perhaps one of its most wonderful results, so far as Ohio druggists are concerned, was the unexpected effect of the war revenue tax. You will remember that near the close of our meeting in Columbus last June, this association passed a resolution condemning the Proprietor's Association for its action in deciding to advance the prices of patent medicines on account of the war tax. This action on our part was followed by similar action on the part of various state associations, and this agitation resulted in a general movement which finally culminated in the meeting at St. Louis last October, and the organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists. The gist of the whole matter is that the retail druggists of the U. S., and especially of Ohio, finally awoke to the fact that the patent medicine man as a whole was not his friend, but his enemy, and was only using him as a tool to fill his own pocket with shekels. At our meeting in Cincinnati, the committee appointed to report on President Hechler's address reported especially favorable on that part of it that recommended that the association engage in the manufacture of a line of remedies for Ohio druggists. The chairman of this committee was the author of a motion that a committee of five, with President Hechler as chairman, be appointed to investigate the subject and report at our next annual meeting. The committee was appointed, but nothing was ever done. How many of us now wish there had been?

The druggists of Ohio are awakening from their long sleep. Local associations are being formed in all the larger towns and the members of the trade are getting together. In many places the local association has gone into the patent medicine business, either manufacturing a line of remedies themselves or having it done for them. In either case the cost is less than one-half that of the advertised remedies, and the result obtained by their use much more satisfactory. The opinion of the chairman of this committee has always been that the only solution of the vexed question of cut prices is to be found in local associations.

In towns of medium size the problem is easy, but in the large cities it is harder, and the only way to solve it is to have a local association, and absolutely refuse to handle *any* patent medicine not made by yourselves or your local or state association. This may be heroic treatment, but you can't fight fire with wind. Much that I had expected to touch upon, especially in the way of reports of the results of experiment along this line by local associations in different parts of the state, will be brought out more fully in the discussion of the plan proposed by President Beal in his circular letter to the druggists announcing this meeting.

Special attention might be called to the results accomplished by local associations in Lima, Akron and Findlay, and I hope to hear from them

more particularly later in this discussion. In Pittsburg and Allegheny there is war between the proprietors of the Cuticura remedies and the druggists. This has been brought on by the refusal of the Cuticura Company to make any attempt to protect the druggists. Their claim was that they could do nothing, but I am informed that they are spending large sums of money to tell the people that they must not go to drug stores for them, because the druggists are substituters. In St. Louis the local association has refused to trade with the wholesalers unless they stop selling to cutters. The wholesalers complied with the request and the result is that the association has been sued by a prominent cutter.

These are a few pointers that show how the wind blows, and they have been started by N. A. R. D. In conclusion let us urge upon you the necessity of local organization first and then of support to the state and national association. There have been many attempts in the past to organize the trade, but they have all failed principally for lack of the support of the retail druggist. A few druggists can do but little, but forty thousand working together can accomplish wonders. One trouble has been that the prosperous ones were content and did not care to spend money to help their neighbors who were poor, and the poor neighbor had no money; but many a man who thought himself well fixed ten years ago is poorer to-day than the despised neighbor was then. We must all put our shoulders to the wheel. If we do not, the rich will become poorer and the poor will starve. Let each one of us appoint himself a committee of one and proceed to push this great work. So may we form an endless chain that will reach from ocean to ocean, and bind the retail druggists of the United States into a society of 40,000 members, each striving for the good of all, and wielding such a power that we must accomplish the result we seek.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. FIRMIN,

JOHN BYRNE,

Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hechler, the foregoing report was received with thanks.

The committee on papers and queries presented several valuable papers, one by Mr. Theo. D. Wetterstroem, of Cincinnati, on "Registration of Poisons," being read by Prof. Feil, as follows:

REGISTRATION OF POISONS.

CINCINNATI, O., June 20, 1899.

The importance of registering the sale of all poisons has been brought forward in a recent decision against a druggist in this state for failing to comply with the requirements of the poison law.

Although most druggists will comply with the registration requirements in the sale of such poisonous articles of a definite chemical composition yet mixtures of these same articles put up under copyright names are often sold without question to the public. The reason set forth is that he is ignorant

of the contents of the package. This may be true in some instances and will give rise to a doubt in the mind of the druggist whether a copyrighted article in question belongs to the class usually denominated poisons. If our poison law was so amended as to give a complete list of poisons and then compel the manufacturer of all vermin destroyers to place the correct English name of the poisonous ingredient on the label of each package then the druggist would construe the article as a poison and sell accordingly.

This label of the poisonous ingredient is directed only towards the manufacturer of such articles intended to destroy life i. e. vermin killers, and not towards the manufacturer of such articles intended for the cure of some ailment i. e. liniments, cough syrups, etc., that may also contain a poisonous ingredient. A label as suggested at a former meeting could be framed to restrict the sale of these latter preparations. It is my belief that an amendment of this kind would not meet with any opposition by the manufacturer or his hired ally—the press. In the meantime it has been suggested that the druggist construe all such copyright articles intended to destroy life as poisons. This would then take the sale of such articles out of the hands of grocers, department stores and unlicensed druggists, and impress the public that a registered druggist alone can sell poisons. But where shall we draw the line? Shall we exercise the same care in the sale of a worm destroyer as we do with a rat killer?

The case in point that prompted this paper is told in the following verdict:

“I, the undersigned, Coroner of Hamilton County, having duly inquired into as to whom and by what means John Weaver (colored), whose dead body was found at City Hospital, Cincinnati, O., on the 16th day of May, A. D., 1899, came to his death.

“After having examined said body and heard the evidence I do find the deceased came to his death from the poisonous effects of arsenic. I further find that deceased swallowed the arsenic in coffee into which the toxic agent in the form commonly known as ‘rough on rats’ had been deliberately poured by one James Weaver with intention of poisoning.

“It appears from the testimony that the said James Weaver, a boy eleven years of age, without difficulty procured the ‘rough on rats’ from a drug store in the neighborhood of his home, notwithstanding the law prohibits the sale of poison to minors and to any one without proper registration.

“It is doubtful if our pharmacists would sell arsenic to any one as freely as they sell the preparation known as rough on rats which is said to be a mixture containing 80 per cent of arsenous acid.

“If the copyright name of rough on rats makes it easy to buy arsenic, then surely it is high time our poison laws be amended so that the label on each package will indicate that rough on rats and arsenic are the same and thereby make the purchase of one as difficult as the other.

“The sale of all poisons should be strictly guarded not only by the dispensing chemist, who seems to be the chief target of public criticism, but

also by the wholesale drug merchants and the merchants in other lines who not infrequently sell agents destructive to human life indifferent to the responsibility they owe society and the law."

LOUIS SCHWAB, Coroner.

An examination of a few of these copyrighted articles showed that a small package of "rough on rats" contains about two ounces of arsenous oxide mixed with soot; ready cut poison fly paper contains about four grains of arsenate of sodium to the sheet, or thirty-two grains to the package of eight sheets; Butler's vermin killer contains from two to three grains of strychnine to the package; Stearn's electrical roach paste contains phosphorous, quantity not estimated.

The manufacturer of these and other "kill 'ems" when of sufficient potency to destroy human life, should be compelled to label them by the correct English name of the poisonous ingredient, and then there would be no doubt as to whether they belong to the class usually denominated as poisons or not.

THEO. D. WETTERSTROEM.

Mr. Freericks: I move that the paper be received and spread upon the minutes.

Motion seconded.

Prof. Feil: I believe in the State of Michigan there is a law which prohibits the sale of these articles except as poisons. That may show that the thing is practical, and I believe there, all pharmacists must register poisons, and it has restricted the sales a good deal. As far as the suicidal basis is concerned, if a person has that bent of mind and they cannot get one thing they will get another; still, restrictions on the sale of poisons are very desirable.

Mr. Selzer: It seems that the coroner almost makes the request that the sale of poisons be in some way restricted. It seems strange that the pharmacists of Ohio should not take action on that, when the coroner says that it is too easy a matter to get poisons to commit suicide. I think possibly we ought to take some action in regard to that—possibly through our legislature have those sales restricted to pharmacists, and require that they be registered the same as any other poison.

Mr. DeLang: The coroner of Cincinnati, Dr. Schwab, who has been practicing for some ten or twelve years, was formerly a druggist, and thoroughly understands what it means to sell poisons: and his words in that report show that the druggist needs protection against the sale of these poisons which are now sold under the fictitious names of 'rough on rats,' and so on. I

think it would be advisable for this association to take action on that report, in regard to recommending legislation on that subject.

Prof. Feil : As a means of protection to the druggist, a law of that kind is very essential. I have a case in mind in Cleveland, where a person who was doing a general dyeing business and used all sorts of chemicals, had frequently sent a child to the drug store for potassium bichromate and lead acetate, and similar articles which were used in his business and which would be readily sold. This person had purchased for, I think, three or four years, chemicals of this kind at this particular drug store. One day a little girl came over with an old bottle and said that her father wanted a little carbolic acid. She was fourteen or fifteen years of age. She said it was to be used in dyeing material and that they wanted to disinfect the place. There was no reason why he should not sell it; he had sold that girl sulphuric acid and other things, and the father knew of it. It seems that at this time they had had trouble at home, and the girl took the carbolic acid with suicidal intent and, I believe, died from the effects of it. The druggist was immediately arrested for selling poisons without registration, but he happened to register the sale, as he was very careful regarding those things. The case was nolleed against him, but there was considerable excitement regarding the matter in the neighborhood; they were laboring people and some of them were going to arrest him for murder or something of that kind; but of course, no such action could be taken.

This new law simply points the importance of registration as a means of protection to the druggist, of course making him more careful; but as regards the point that because a boy of eleven years secured poison, he must have had an exceedingly abnormal mind not to have felt a share in life; that, I hardly think would bear argument; but it seems to me registration is necessary, and the restriction of the sale of poisons is necessary in general.

Mr. Ogier : I think the question brought up by this paper is a little more extensive than it appears at first. It occurs to my mind—What are you going to do about paris green? That article can be bought anywhere in Ohio, from any dealer. I know it is contrary to the pharmacy law, but I do not think the board of pharmacy dare prosecute for selling paris green. We made two or three cases in Ohio last year, not for selling paris green, but

we used paris green in evidence when we could not get something else. But to say that paris green cannot be sold by any person but a registered pharmacist, in the state of Ohio, which the present law would enable us to do if we would enforce it—would jeopardize the law. I am as well satisfied of that as I am that I stand here. Paris green is as bad as rough on rats.

We hold that rough on rats cannot be sold by any person except a pharmacist, and we will prosecute a grocer or general dealer in merchandise, or any other person, whom we find selling rough on rats; but what are you going to do about paris green? We can buy it at the hardware store, at the grocery; you can buy it with the label or without the label, in any way, shape or form, in any place in Ohio; and if we were to undertake a crusade against paris green, to be sold strictly through the retail druggist or the registered pharmacist, I would not be responsible for the consequences.

There are places in Ohio where a child four years of age can take a two quart bucket and go to a general dealer and have 5 cents worth of carbolic acid put in the bucket. We have in our office enough carbolic acid which was bought in this state during the last year, to disinfect the politics of the city of Cleveland. (Applause.)

Mr. Ogier: It is simply amazing—the manner in which carbolic acid is being sold in the state of Ohio. Our representative can go and buy carbolic acid anywhere. He bought carbolic acid in a bottle labeled spirits of camphor, and the man who sold it wrote over it, "carbolic acid." I have that sample in my office to-day.

If we say that rough on rats shall not be sold except by registered pharmacists, what are you going to do about paris green? We would have a great deal on our hands if we undertook to prosecute the sale of paris green, everywhere in all quantities. The law will authorize us to do it; there is no question about that. It is a poison, and the law says "any poison". I tried two or three times to get the sense of this Association in regard to the attitude that the board of pharmacy should take in regard to paris green, because we did not wish to take the responsibility of inaugurating a crusade against the sale of paris green when it may be that it will result in something quite

serious. This is a very important question, and it ought to receive serious consideration at the hands of this association.

Mr. Schellentrager: I realize the fact that this is a question that is many sided, and of sufficient importance to require careful consideration. I do not think we have the time nor the proper insight into this question to act upon it at present in this session. I therefore move that the paper of Prof. Wetterstroem be referred to the incoming committee on pharmacy law.

Amendment accepted by Prof. Freericks.

President Beal: Then the original motion is before us, which is to receive and spread upon the minutes, and referred to the incoming committee on pharmacy laws.

Mr. DeLang: Will that put this matter off a whole year?

President Beal: Oh, no. The incoming committee is the one which will be appointed by the next president. They are to take the matter up, no doubt, and take suitable action at the coming session of the legislature.

Mr. Hopp: I think this ought to be thoroughly discussed here, so that the committee on pharmacy law will know what to do and know what the sentiment of the members is. What will five or seven members know of what the sentiment is throughout the state in regard to poisons? It is imaginary on their part; but if they can see the reports and read them in the annual report, they can frame their law according to those. I think it would be well to discuss this.

Mr. Hechler: I was going to say something of that kind awhile ago, but I thought probably there was plenty of business on hand, and probably I might delay the progress of business. I want to say this to you: We must define ourselves when we want to deal with poisons, and want to have laws passed to touch upon poisons; we must deal with poisons such as come strictly within our profession and the Pharmacopœia. My friend, Ogier, a little while ago mentioned paris green. It is true that paris green is sold by everybody, and has been sold by everybody since its introduction, because it is an article of commerce: it is commercial in every part of the world. You can buy the material of anybody; they don't have to be licensed stores. There are hardly five paints in the catalogue of the painter but that are poisonous. Every green is poisonous, and every yellow except ochre. Every red is poisonous, except probably venetian red.

When we get to monopolizing these paints and want stringent poison laws passed to protect somebody, we will find we will not have any, some day. We must confine ourselves strictly to our pharmaceutical poisons; and when we comply with that, that is all that the people of this state will ask of us. I don't believe that we can touch this subject of paints or various things that are poisonous. There are many things handled in grocery stores that are poisonous. A man might take sal soda and kill himself, if he takes enough of it and if he is a fool. In our profession, we have many poisons, so that we must guide the people and make such provisions as we can; and I believe that we want to make the law as broad as possible to take in our own affairs, and endeavor to protect the public as much as possible. I believe it is the honest duty of every pharmacist to properly label these strong poisons, and not sell them to reckless people and those who are not responsible.

Mr. Ogier: May I ask you a question, Mr. Hechler? Would you say that a general dealer ought to be permitted to sell paris green without any restriction.

Mr. Hechler: If he is permitted to sell chrome green, or any kind of paint, he ought to be permitted to sell that.

Mr. Ogier: Ought he to be permitted to sell rough on rats?

Mr. Hechler: Yes, sir.

Mr. Ogier: Then why not sell arsenic?

Mr. Hechler: I don't see why he should not. Arsenic is an article of commerce.

Mr. Ogier: If the general dealer can sell arsenic, what is the use in having any restriction upon the sale of anything?

Mr. Hechler: But let us take care of ourselves, as far as we go.

Mr. Ogier: The most bitter complaints that we have among the retail druggists in the country districts is, that we permit the sale of paris green; and there is more demand made upon us for prosecuting hardware dealers and grocers than all other complaints combined. Where are you going to draw the line? That is the difficult problem for us to decide.

To show how sensible we are, we say a man cannot sell arsenic, but he can sell paris green. What is paris green? Why not sell morphine?

Mr. Hechler: We cannot help that. What we want to do

is, to put the safeguard around everything that we sell; and if the other fellow wants to violate the law, or, if he wants to lay himself in danger of poisoning somebody, that is not our business. All over the world you will find arsenic and articles of paint, and different articles that are needed daily in commerce, you will find these are sold openly, in the whole country. You cannot restrict them. But with the druggists, our goods come more in close contact with the families; they are in their homes, in their pantries. That is why we should be more careful than others to have them properly labeled—universal laws, that will teach everybody easily and quickly how to dispense these goods; we come nearer to the kitchen and to the table than the manufacturer, grocer or hardware dealer that sells paris green. Lead, chrome yellow and chrome green are poisonous—not quite as much, but they are poisonous. These articles that go out in that line we cannot control, we must not control.

Mr. Ogier: The idea of the poison law, as I understand it is, to furnish certain safeguards, and to place the sale of those articles in the hands of men supposed to be competent, who know their virtues and their peculiarities, and that he should be an intelligent man and refuse to sell when they ought not to be sold.

Mr. Hechler: There are a great many people who believe that whiskey is poisonous, who still sell it.

Mr. Ogier: Well, that is a different question, Brother Hechler.

Mr. Hopp: Do you know about what amount of paris green is sold by druggists in Columbus compared with other dealers?

Mr. Ogier: No; but I think it is a small percentage.

Mr. Hopp: Yes, and you will find a very small percentage in all cities. And if that is embodied in the bill, you will find a stronger opposition than we had two years ago to the poison bill, because I know of one druggist who said, "These articles are made for commercial purposes: why should we bar their sale by the trade in general." We will have the manufacturers of paints and those people fighting us harder than the wholesalers and the newspaper men did two years ago.

Mr. Drackett: Mr. President, in this matter of paris green it seems to me that we should profit by the experience of other states who have attempted to handle this affair. For instance,

the state of Kentucky had a section incorporated into their revised pharmaceutical law about two years ago, which made it unlawful for any one not a registered druggist or pharmacist under the law to sell, give away or in any way handle paris green. The secretary of the board undertook, last November, to notify all those who had dealt in paris green in past years, that it was contrary to the law for them to handle it unless they were registered pharmacists. The question was taken up by one large dealer and carried to the Attorney General of the state, who informed the secretary of the board that that portion of the law was unconstitutional, and it would be absolutely impossible for them to enforce that part of the law upon those who had handled it heretofore, and keep them from selling it. The law provided that only those who were pharmacists, registered under the law, could sell paris green, but when it was sold as an insecticide it was not necessary to register that poison: but the Attorney General stated that that would not cover the question, that the law was unconstitutional; and accordingly the secretary of the board recalled all his notices, and any one in the state may now sell paris green.

Mr. Burkhardt: As to paris green, I had a talk with Mr. Blackburn last year in Columbus on that subject, and I asked whether, if the druggists as a matter of selling policy would comply with the poison laws, and register paris green, the other dealers would not also be compelled to register the sale of paris green. Said he, "If you druggists will register paris green, I will make it so hot for the grocery stores that do not register, that they will get sick and tired of it." I believe that if the druggists will strictly comply with the law, and register the sale of paris green, and require the grocers and general dealers to also register, that the grocers and general dealers will not comply with the law, and will quit selling the article rather than run the risk.

Mr. Garrett: I had a similar talk with Mr. Blackburn, and we adopted that plan in our town; all the druggists complied strictly with the law in registering paris green. We commenced that last year, and to-day we haven't a grocery store in the town selling paris green. They were also selling rough on rats, and as soon as they got the idea that they had to register it, they dropped that. That has been our experience.

Mr. Freericks: Mr. Burkhardt has just about taken the words out of my mouth—that is, in regard to the sale and registration of poisons, as I believe that our present pharmacy law is one that makes it obligatory to register all poisons, or rather, that they be sold only by pharmacists; and it would seem to me that the question of poisons and their sale, and that which would be of the greatest interest to us is the safety of the public in regard to their sale; that if we can find some means—possibly by an exception clause—by which it would be permissible for general dealers to sell those certain poisons, for instance, those found in paints and exterminators of different kinds, that by such means it would be possible to avoid incurring their opposition to the passage of a bill of that character, and at the same time by protecting the public generally, eventually profit ourselves by those means.

President Beal: This is a practical question, and I think Mr. Garrett has uttered words of wisdom in his statement of the way in which they have dealt with it in his town. That has always been my doctrine; every druggist must begin to comply with the law himself, and it is a matter of a very short time to educate the public to the importance of leaving the sale of poisonous articles in his hands. Wherever that has been consistently and constantly carried out, it has met with success.

As to the sale of rough on rats, that is already covered by our arsenic law, and our general poison law covering the sale of arsenic. Putting that up in packages and calling it by some other name would be held by the court to be a mere subterfuge, in that what the law does not permit a man to do in one way, it will not permit him to do under a mask. The sale of rough on rats is a sale of a preparation of arsenic. That is abundantly covered by our present statute.

The motion was thereupon carried to receive the paper and refer it to the incoming committee on pharmacy laws.

Mr. Schellentrager: The committee on poison legislation—was that a special or a standing committee?

President: That was a special committee which expired with the last legislature. The report of that committee was due at the last meeting and, I believe, was made; and it was not reappointed.

Prof. H. V. Army then gave a talk and demonstration on the preparation of emulsions, which was later reduced to writing and appears next below :

COD LIVER OIL EMULSIONS.

At the meeting of this association last June I had the pleasure of reporting an investigation of a powder, from which an emulsion could be prepared by the easy method of adding 30 grains of the powder to one fluid ounce of cod liver oil contained in a four ounce bottle and, after slight agitation, one fluid ounce water is added and one minute of shaking produces a beautiful creamy emulsion. The powder on analysis showed presence of saccharin, saponin (or extract of quillaja) and a gum that was either tragacanth or Irish moss gelatin. From this analysis I devised a modified formula, which possesses the advantage of requiring only 15 grains to emulsify an ounce of oil instead of the thirty grains required of the commercial article.

The formula of the modified powder is

Saccharin	15 milligrammes
Saponin	65 milligrammes
Powdered tragacanth	1 gramme

and it was given without recommendation since the cautious pharmacist will look askance at any emulsifier containing the two questionable ingredients, saccharin and saponin. In the paper of last year promise was given of further investigation on these lines—the aim being to prepare a flask emulsifier of absolutely harmless character.

Before the writer had gotten well under way a southern friend called his attention to a flask emulsifier, consisting of ten grains each of powdered acacia, tragacanth and sugar. Like the commercial emulsifier first mentioned thirty grains of this powder would prepare two fluid ounces of a 50 per cent. emulsion. The product is however not perfectly satisfactory. Ten grains of sugar is not sufficient to sweeten two fluid ounces of emulsion, but this can be easily remedied by using as the emulsifier forty grains of a powder consisting of acacia and tragacanth each ten grains, sugar twenty grains. The chief objection is that tragacanth makes an emulsion which is inclined to a buff tint and the acacia is not sufficient to counteract this color defect. In the author's work he tried gelatin as an emulsifying agent and was surprised to find what a dazzling white product resulted. Gelatin preparations of cod liver oil were suggested long since (see Proc. A. Ph. A. VII. 62; XI. 70; XII, 85; XXV, 92; XXX, 98); but each of the formula given produces a jelly; while the writer's aim was a preparation perfectly liquid and not susceptible to separation.

In the earlier efforts thirty grains shredded gelatin (Coxe's) was mixed with one fluid ounce of oil, an ounce of water added, and agitation finally resulted in an emulsion of dazzling whiteness. The process was not practical, however, as the thirty grains shredded gelatin dissolved entirely in the two fluid ounces of liquid only after agitating for twenty-five to thirty minutes, covering a period of an hour, and efforts to secure powdered

gelatin were made. Finally two samples were obtained—one a No. 60 powder; the other a No. 80 powder, and while the No. 60 powder proved unsatisfactory the No. 80 answered admirably.

Thereupon extensive experiments were made with quantities of gelatin varying from ten to thirty grains to the ounce of oil and ounce of water, and it was found gelatin in a No. 80 powder yielded an emulsion on agitation as readily as did any of the emulsifiers mentioned above. The furnished products were submitted to variations of temperature ranging from 3° c to 40° c—a range far beyond the ordinary variation in a house or store. The conclusions from this test were that gelatin alone does not yield an ideal emulsion for a preparation not solidifying at lower temperature—say 15 grains gelatin to one ounce of oil and one of water—invariably separated at higher temperatures—say 30° c. Likewise, combinations of gelatin and acacia failed to yield a satisfactory product; but happy results were obtained from mixtures of gelatin and tragacanth, the gelatin counteracting the yellowish tint of the tragacanth emulsion, yielding a product that was fluid at low temperatures and yet scarcely separated at high temperatures.

Various combinations—such as

Gelatin 20 grains, tragacanth	5 grains, sugar 20 grains	} to one ounce each of oil and water.
“ 10 “ “ “ 5 “ “ 20 “		
“ 10 “ “ “ 10 “ “ 20 “		
“ 15 “ “ “ 5 “ “ 20 “		

were tried and all readily yielded emulsions which were submitted to all the variations of temperature from 3° c to 40° c. The results showed that the combination of gelatin 10 grains, tragacanth 10 grains and sugar 20 grains, yielded the best emulsion.

But after all, are these flask emulsions the ones that the conscientious pharmacist should make? Is a pharmacist who objects to making an emulsion because, forsooth! it is an unpleasant task to clean the dirty mortar, a pharmacist worthy of success! A man who will be deterred by such considerations is a man who prefers buying his preparations from a manufacturer.

A successful emulsion is the best advertisement of the pharmacist's skill, and the druggist whose efforts are directed toward the dispensing of palatable and elegant preparations of this class makes little complaint of hard times. The regulation emulsion of cod liver oil is usually too carelessly put together by the retailer, hence I feel permitted to suggest special forms of this emulsion which are above the ordinary.

The first is a chondrus emulsion. The Irish moss emulsion of the National Formulary has never given satisfactory results in the writer's hands. Perhaps the fault lay with the operator, who desires to avoid snap judgment; but the fact still remains that to him the N. F. is not all that seemed desired. Quite different however is chondrus emulsion worked up from an acacia base, a process first suggested by Bedford (Proc. A. Ph. A. Vol. XL, page 432). A formula on these lines, given by a Cleveland friend, begins with a continental emulsion of acacia 1½ ounces, oil 6 fluid ounces, water 3 fluid ounces. To this is added 18 fluid ounces of a decoction of chondrus, prepared from 248 grains of chondrus and a quart of water, and

to this oil and water are gradually under constant trituration until one-half gallon of a 50 per cent. emulsion results. The product is beautifully white and remarkably limpid, while its keeping properties are excellent, especially when fortified with alcohol as suggested by the National Formulary.

A splendid emulsion can be prepared from yolk of egg; that of the National Formulary being both beautiful and palatable. Glycerine N. S. P. yields better results than the yolk, which is recommended in many works, and it is a splendid demonstration of the preservative value of glycerine; a sample prepared by the writer in November last being to-day (June) perfectly sweet and yielding the handsome emulsion just prepared. In answer to a demand for an "eggnogg" emulsion, the following modification of the N. F. preparation was devised:

Glycerine	2 1/2 fluid drachms
Cod Liver Oil	1 fluid ounce
Syrup	1 1/2 fluid drachms
Brandy	2 1/2 fluid drachms
Water to make	2 fluid ounces

Emulsify the oil by gradual addition to the glycerine with constant trituration; then add other ingredients in the order given. Flavor with vanilla.

The product is delicious and beautiful and it should keep as well as, if not better, than the glycerine from which it was prepared.

Extract of malt (Trommer's Maltine, etc.) is more successful in covering the taste of cod liver oil than any other substance yet tried. The following formula was devised by the writer in 1891 and has been used by him almost every winter since. The product is a permanent emulsion—save an aqueous layer of about a thirty-second of the entire bulk—and its stability was proven by subjecting a sample to the action of New Orleans sunshine from October of one year to April of the next. A sample prepared last November is as sweet and palatable today as when made.

The preparation consists of:

Cod Liver Oil	4 parts
Syrup Wild Cherry	2 "
Extract of Malt	1 "
Sherry Wine	1 "

Emulsify the oil by gradual addition to the extract alternating with the syrup. Lastly add the wine. If any trouble is experienced in emulsification, test the malt with litmus paper, for it is apt to become a trifle acid on standing, and, as is well known, acids interfere with emulsification. If acid, add a trace of sodium bicarbonate, and the trouble will be removed. For this suggestion I have to thank Mr. M. G. Tielke, of Cleveland.

On motion of Prof. Kauffman, the report was received with the thanks of the association, and directed to be spread upon the minutes when reduced to writing.

Prof. Joseph Feil then read the following paper on the manu-

facture of spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi, which was, on motion, received and directed to be spread upon the minutes, with the thanks of the association :

MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITUS AETHERIS NITROSI AND PRELIMINARY NOTES ON A NEW PROCESS.

BY JOSEPH FEIL, PH. G.

The presiding genius of the 1890 U. S. Pharmacopœia seems to have been C. P., for the criterion of every substance appears not to have been how can it be made more effectual therapeutically but rather how near to chemical purity can it be made, and still find use at the necessarily enhanced value, until in many instances it is an open question as to the therapeutic value of the drug under discussion and in many other cases the purity demanded is not obtainable in the ordinary manufacturing processes.

Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi is a conspicuous example of this advanced modern treatment of valuable medicaments. Some eminent authorities, Dr. E. R. Squibb, for one, express positive convictions that not a single particle of evidence has been shown to prove the present article, of certainly somewhat different chemical composition, as possessed of the same medicinal value as the former substance known under the same name; however we are more concerned at present with the process of its production.

The process of its manufacture in the present U. S. P. is magnificently perfect if the object is to produce an absolutely guaranteed chemically pure chemical, but if measured by cost of manufacture and production in the average or even high class pharmacy it is a positive failure and impracticable; it is far worse for if the even fairly skilled graduate of pharmacy were to attempt its manufacture in the quantity directed the chances of a dangerous explosion are highly favorable. When the diluted sulphuric acid is poured into the funnel as directed, it is practically impossible to avoid some "back action" and consequent loss of ethyl nitrite, besides the reaction is violent enough at certain stages to even render cautious an experienced organic chemist. Another important point is the yield, in the hands of students who had nearly three years (partial time attendance) practice in chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories, the yield is about thirty (30) per cent. of the theoretical requirements, as I found no druggist who has attempted its manufacture, I do not know the actual result of drug store experience that is of those who are supposed to use the process, but results could be readily and positively foretold. To remedy these defects of the U. S. P. process, several chemists have proposed to use a so-called cold method, or rather one not involving the use of heat, conspicuous among these are the processes devised by Dunstan and Short about ten years ago, and one quite similar published about a year ago by Prof. Wilbur Scoville.

In these the sodium nitrite is dissolved in water, mixed with some alcohol, placed in a flask surrounded by a freezing mixture and then the diluted sulphuric acid is allowed to slowly trickle into the mixture. The resulting ethyl nitrite is then properly purified. The idea seems good, but using plenty of ice and rock salt, closing the flask with a good, one hole,

rubber stopper, placing the end of a burette in the hole and regulating the flow of acid with care, I found after six trials that the yield averaged about forty per cent. Prof. Scoville claims sixty-five per cent. The fact that this method does not yield the theoretical quantity in experienced hands is sufficient to show its weakness, besides it requires more time and attention than one would suppose at first sight, and on the whole is little improvement on the other.

The same essential difficulty exists in all the methods mentioned, namely: the attempt to have the pharmacist prepare a pure ethyl nitrate, a highly volatile and inflammable substance, and requiring great skill in organic chemical manipulations to successfully prepare.

All processes for the pharmacist on this line must fail. If, however, it is necessary to have a process for the preparation of this galenical, it must be in the direction of former methods, that is the distillation or preparation of a solution of ethyl nitrite in alcohol, which was possible by the processes of former pharmacopœias.

Recently an English pharmacist proposed a method without heat or distillation, in the direction just mentioned, which he claims gave good results but is utterly useless for the practical pharmacist on account of the time and testing involved.

He dissolved or rather mixed the sodium nitrite with half the alcohol requisite for the finished preparation, and the sulphuric acid with the other half, cooled, mixed the two solutions and allowed to stand, shaking twice a day until taking out a small quantity and testing it the strength showed the reaction completed.

I found, using sodium nitrite in sticks, that after four weeks the preparation by the U. S. P. gasometric assay shows only about one-tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) official strength. At this rate it would take ten months to prepare it.

I have recently experimented with another method which I believe will in a measure obviate some of the ordinary difficulties in the preparation of this valuable substance on a scale practical in a well equipped pharmacy.

The experiments are by no means complete and I expect to devote considerable time to the work this summer and again report results at the meeting of the A. Ph. A. in September.

The process is as follows, as far as developed: The sodium nitrite is placed in a mixture of the sulphuric acid and alcohol, which need not be cooled, the flask containing the materials is connected with an upright condenser and heated direct or better on a water bath not above 140° F. until the action is complete.

In one experiment I obtained a three per cent. solution of ethyl nitrite in forty-five minutes.

I believe I shall be able to so elaborate this process that the disappearance of acid action on litmus paper by the mixture will show the end reaction and that merely pouring off from the acid sodium sulphate formed will be all the purification needed, as there is no waste here the cost will be the minimum.

A number of modifications of various kinds have suggested themselves and when carried out I believe the process can be made an eminently prac-

tical and feasible one. As spiritus aetheris nitrosi readily decomposes, a rapid method adapted to the ordinary pharmaceutical laboratory, seems very desirable.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 21, 1899.

On motion, the committee on pharmacy laws were given *further time to report, also the committee on unofficial formulæ.

Prof. Geo. B. Kauffman, chairman of the committee on adulterations and sophistication, presented verbally the report of that committee, as follows :

Prof. Kauffman : Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have no written report to present at this time, not, however, because I have been specially lazy in the matter, but because of an unfortunate combination of circumstances which has taken all my powder and spoiled my ammunition. Prof. Beal, in his very excellent address, simply took the wind all out of my sails, and, incidentally, out of the report of the committee.

I may say this, however, that the committee has found no matter of marked importance in that line ; and the presence of gross adulterations has been very much less than heretofore. The quality of the material used in pharmacy has been very much in advance of what it has formerly been.

The report which we had intended to present was not one particularly upon adulterations, but was specially upon the present fight being waged against salicylic acid. You are all aware that the law of the state of Ohio prohibits the use of salicylic acid as an anti-ferment in any preparation used as food, drink or medicine ; and that we are thus wholly prevented from making use of the most valuable anti-ferment of which we have any knowledge, except, perhaps, formaldehyde.

There is a growing sentiment, I believe, that an unwarranted fight is being made against salicylic acid. Some experiments undertaken in my own laboratory seem to me to prove beyond question that salicylic acid is the best zymocide for pharmaceutical uses ; and if the law would permit us to use it could be and would be a valuable aid to us.

A short time ago, Prof. Bleilie undertook at the biological laboratory of the Ohio State University a very elaborate series of experiments to determine the effect of salicylic acid upon the digestive ferments. It was the result of his work which I had hoped to present at this meeting. About ten days ago Prof. Bleilie was

suddenly called away to look after some matters pertaining to the pollution of streams in northern Ohio, and his report of work is not complete. That fact, taken together with the fact that Prof. Beal has already gone into this question so thoroughly, must be my excuse for this limited report. However, I wish to impress this thought upon the minds of the members, and I would like to see it take some definite form: That is, that we endeavor to secure some sort of fair treatment for salicylic acid in the state of Ohio, so as not to exclude it so completely and then take from us all right to use a most valuable agent. (Applause.)

On motion of Prof. Feil, duly seconded, the report was received and referred.

On motion of Prof. Arny the president was directed to appoint a committee of three to consider the matter and then draw up resolutions expressing the sentiments of this association regarding the use of salicylic acid as a preservative agent.

The president appointed as such committee the following gentlemen: H. V. Arny, F. H. Freericks, G. B. Kauffman, F. W. Herbst, G. L. Hechler.

The president at this point called for the report of the committee on course of study in colleges of pharmacy.

Mr. Ogier: The committee has no report. I question the necessity of the committee making a report, and for that reason I made no effort to have the committee meet or formulate a report. The association, perhaps year before last, adopted as a minimum requirement as a course of study for colleges and schools of pharmacy, something, I think, in advance of any other state pharmaceutical association, if not, indeed, a step in advance of anything done by the American Pharmaceutical Association. And upon inquiry at our last meeting, statements were made upon the floor of the association that these requirements were more than met by all the colleges and schools of pharmacy within the state of Ohio. Now, if that is true,—and there has been no question but what the statements made by the heads of these different institutions are correct,—I see no reason why there should be any special report from the committee on course of study. For that reason I did not call any meeting of the committee, and the committee has no report to make. The matter seems to be in good shape; the schools of pharmacy are doing more than the rules of the state

association or the suggestion of the state association as to what they should do, require; and I think that that is a splendid showing for our schools of pharmacy in the state of Ohio.

On motion the report of Mr. Ogier was received.

On motion of Mr. Hopp the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

THIRD SESSION—FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

June 23d.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 2 o'clock p. m.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Upon invitation of the chair Mr. F. J. Cheney, of Toledo, addressed the association.

The President: We have present with us this afternoon a representative of a pharmaceutical journal which has always been friendly to this association, and a gentleman who has attended our meetings on more than one occasion. I believe that you will be pleased to see him face to face, and have a greeting from him if he chooses to speak to us. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Joseph Helfman, of The Bulletin of Pharmacy, of the city of Detroit. (Applause).

Mr. Helfman: Mr. President, and gentlemen, and members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association: I very highly appreciate the honor and the compliment that President Beal has paid me in introducing me to you formally and collectively. Since I have been here, during the past day, I have made diligent use of my opportunities to meet you individually. I really feel that no formal introduction was necessary. I see among you a great many friendly faces that have grown familiar to me in the American Pharmaceutical Association. I see among you men who held out to me a glad and friendly hand when I attended the first meeting of that influential body, a young man and a total stranger; and it is very difficult for me not to feel at home where I see their friendly faces.

I have not had an opportunity before to attend a meeting of your association, but I followed the discussion this morning, and in your meeting yesterday, with a great deal of pleasure; and I propose to cultivate this acquaintance at every opportunity in the

future that may be afforded me. In my professional capacity, I hope that you will not take it amiss if I seize the opportunity to pick a bone that I cannot help bringing up on the table whenever I am confronted with a gathering of pharmacists.

In one respect the class of work that I represent and the activity that your association stands for are said to be incompatible. I dare say you have heard it over and over again, that the influence of associations, and the numbers in attendance at the annual meetings, has been waning from year to year, for the reason that the scientific and trade press has usurped what used to be a function of the associational bodies. It is very commonly said, and with a good deal of reason, that if a man has some message for his pharmaceutical co-workers, if he has the suggestion of a practical idea, if he has done some research work, the fruits of which promise to have some utility to the pharmaceutical fraternity, he will not wait a year or six months to present it, but put it into the journals. At the same time, the journals, let me assure you, derive their chief inspiration from meetings of just this kind. They send their representatives to your associations, they meet the men who are doing the thinking and the writing, who are creating and molding the thought that enters into pharmaceutical life to-day.

We ought to work hand in hand; and if I have any complaint, as a representative of the pharmaceutical press, it is that we do not meet with sufficient thinking and literary co-operation from men whose interests we are earnestly trying to serve. I do not think that I can be charged with professional egotism when I say that of all the influences that are at work in pharmaceutical life to-day, not one is more honest, more conscientious, more keenly alive to its responsibilities, or more earnestly and ardently desirous of fulfilling them than the pharmaceutical editors: and I think that you will testify that very few professional callings have organs that stand so high in the literary and scientific sense as the organs which appeal to you.

Gentlemen, give us your help. You come in touch with the practical phases of your life every day: we are shut up in our sanctums, in our studies. When you have a message for your brother pharmacists, do not content yourself with placing it before one hundred or two hundred men by word of mouth:

place it before the thousands whom you can reach through the pharmaceutical press.

Only this noon I had the pleasure of a conversation with Mr. Ogier, and I told him that something in his talk reminded me of an occurrence in the life of Wendell Phillips. You remember that when he was deeply interested in the slavery question, they shouted and howled him down at a public meeting in Boston. He turned to the reporters in front of him and said, "You may shout as much as you please: I am speaking here to forty millions of people." Now, gentlemen, we cannot assist you to speak to forty millions, but we can assist you to speak with forty thousand; and we offer you the facilities by which your ability, and experience, and mistakes, and your hard bought wisdom can be made available to all your brothers in the craft.

Let me thank Professor Beal once more, and you, gentlemen, for your kind attention. (Applause.)

The president then called for the report of the committee on pharmacy laws, Hon. J. E. Blackburn, chairman.

Hon. J. E. Blackburn: Mr. President and fellow druggists—I still claim to be a druggist, if I have got out of the business temporarily, for the good of the business. I want to state in the way of explanation that only a few days ago I learned that I had been honored by the appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on pharmacy law. I didn't know until a few minutes ago who the other members of the committee were; and I want to say to the members of that committee that if they see anything in this report that they do not approve of, I will be very glad to have them speak their minds here and now.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY LAWS.

Because of the fact that our state legislature has not been in session since the last meeting of the O. S. P. A., the committee on pharmacy laws can have but little of practical value to report at this time. It is, therefore, deemed proper to examine the laws we now have, consider briefly their object and effect, devise plans for their betterment, and improve them in any particular should amendment be desirable or necessary.

The law passed April 21, 1898, by the seventy-third General Assembly, is now in good working order, has been approved by the drug trade generally, and the only criticisms coming to my ears have been from grocers in the smaller towns and general store keepers who think their business has been unduly and improperly discriminated against by the passage of this act. It seems to me that this is a proper time to pause in our mad pursuit

of the festive nickel, to consider the situation as it is, and to meditate upon the possibilities and probabilities of the future.

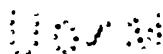
The pharmacy law of Ohio, as it now stands, is undoubtedly the first real pharmacy law with which the druggists and the people of Ohio have ever been blessed. All previous attempts in this direction had to be so amended to secure passage that their efficiency was impaired, their advantages limited, their utility hampered and in many instances destroyed. The result, more or less of a disappointment, stood as an apology for what it should have been, and compared with acts of a similar nature applied to other professions, was weak, impotent and well-nigh useless. It served as a pretext, however, and by dint of bluffing and good management on the part of the board of pharmacy and its officers, it was made to answer the purpose until a better statute could be enacted.

The present pharmacy law should be hailed with delight by every lover of the profession, as well as the public, which is benefited greater than it knows by reason of the protection afforded by the operation of this most excellent measure. The only question in my mind, after a somewhat hasty examination of the law, is whether or not it is a little too strict and could be modified in some particulars without detriment to the profession, and to smooth down opposition that is apt to arise in the next legislature. If the ordeal of the next General Assembly be passed without a material modification of our pharmacy law, we will probably be safe from legislative interference for the next decade.

By an examination of the first section of the law, which is denominated in the Revised Statutes as Section 4405, it will be seen that any person can sell copperas, borax, blue vitrol, saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, licorice, sage, juniper berries, senna leaves, castor oil, sweet oil, spirits of turpentine, glycerine, glaubers salt, cream of tartar, bi-carbonate of sodium, paregoric, essence of peppermint, essence of cinnamon, essence of ginger, hive syrup, syrup of ipecac, tincture of arnica, syrup of tolu, syrup of squills, spirits of camphor, number six, sweet spirits of nitre, compound carthartic pills, quinine pills, and, in the language of the statute, "other similar preparations, when compounded by a legally registered pharmacist."

You will observe that, under this law, a grocer can buy copperas by the barrel and legally sell it by the pound, but the preparation, whether simple, mixed or compound, must be prepared, packaged and labeled, just as it is intended to go to the consumer, by a registered pharmacist. An apparent inconsistency is the fact that a grocer can sell essence of cinnamon, yet, under the law, he cannot sell cinnamon bark itself. The same would apply to tincture of arnica; he can sell the tincture, if prepared by a registered pharmacist, but he cannot sell the herb from which the tincture is made; although he can sell sage, juniper berries and senna leaves, he cannot sell catnip, poke root or dandelion.

The most peculiar characteristic, however, in connection with this law is the fact that, strictly construed and interpreted, a grocer cannot sell white, crystallized sugar unless it is packaged, ready for sale, by a regular pharmacist, for the reason that sugar is recognized in the Pharmacopœia and becomes a drug to that extent, yet there is no exception made in favor



of sugar in the act referred to. The same remarks apply to honey. Of course I do not think any jury would consider sugar or honey drugs, when sold by a grocer for food, but there is always the possibility of some meddler entering a complaint and stirring up trouble.

These features have in some instances caused considerable friction, and in some localities the present pharmacy law is in rather bad odor among general storekeepers on that account. It might be advisable to amend so as to allow all packaged herbs to be sold by general stores.

Whether it is best to amend this law by permitting such changes as are inconsistent with the act itself, and amplifying the power of country storekeepers under this act, is a question for this association to decide. My own opinion is that much of the objection will wear off by the next meeting of the General Assembly, and this much-to-be-desired condition can be facilitated by the careful management and good judgment of the secretary of the board of pharmacy, who is charged with the enforcement of this act. If it should appear that efforts should be made in the next legislature to seriously modify this measure, it might be wise to have your legislative committee on the ground to see that the act is not materially weakened by reason thereof. In this connection you should see to it that your profession is well represented in the next legislature; a half dozen druggists IN the next General Assembly can and will do more good than a thousand outside will do.

Section 4406, relating to the board of pharmacy is, in my opinion, all that could be desired. It puts the authority where it properly belongs, and makes provision to create and maintain a satisfactory board of managers. Said board is given full authority to hold three or more examinations every year under such rules as it deems necessary. This is right and proper; unless the board has full authority to make rules and enforce them it ceases to be a controlling body.

Section 4407 relates to the term and fees of registration for pharmacists and assistant pharmacists and is, in my judgment, all that could be desired.

Section 4408 defines the qualifications of applicants for the practice of pharmacy, and this, I believe, should be satisfactory to the average pharmacist, will have a tendency to elevate the standard of pharmacy, insure proficiency and guard against incompetency and error. If some proviso were made to insure financial returns commensurate with the high standard of ability and long hours required, this section would be ideal in every particular. The latter part of the section allows almost plenary powers to the board, but in no other way can the board protect itself and the profession from fraud, deceit and imposition.

Section 4409 authorizes the registration of pharmacists who hold certificates from other states upon certain conditions. These conditions are such as to make this section harmless and almost useless, as other states are required to register qualified pharmacists from this state without examination before similar certificates can be recognized in Ohio.

Sections 4410 and 4411 relate to the life of certificates, prescribe conditions for renewal, designate the fees to be charged, prescribe how these fees may be used to sustain the board in the discharge of its duties, and are

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satisfactory to all concerned, yielding sufficient revenue to make the board self-sustaining as it should be.

Section 4412 relates principally to penalties, and charges the board of pharmacy with the duty of enforcing the laws relating to the practice of pharmacy. As a whole, the act is undoubtedly the best the druggists of this or any other state have succeeded in obtaining in this country. There is only one other feature which I would like to see added to the law, and that is to limit the number of drug stores according to the population; while this is a common rule in many European countries, I do not think we will ever live to see it successful in the United States. In no other way can it be possible to secure the revenue from the drug business to which the pharmacist is entitled, because of the long years of preparation and the continuous and conscientious effort required. So much for the law relating to the practice of pharmacy.

I presume it is not necessary to call your attention to the fact that there are several laws more or less affecting the practice of pharmacy, and some in which the druggists feel a lively and material interest. I refer, now, more particularly to what is known as the pure food laws and the poison label law as applying to the retail drug business. That the pure food laws are capable of mischief unless handled by an experienced pharmacist, or one having at least a superficial knowledge of the drug business, I think none present will deny. That they are capable of much benefit not only to the drug trade, but to the public upon whom we all depend for support, when fairly interpreted and enforced with due regard to justice for all concerned I think is equally admissible.

In the last two years it has not been necessary to prosecute a retail druggist for violation of the pure food laws, as they apply to the legitimate practice of pharmacy. I am aware that this statement is liable to occasion some surprise, but it is a fact, nevertheless. It has been necessary to prosecute a number of alleged druggists in sparsely settled portions of the state, and in local option communities where the "drug store," like the mantle of charity, seems to cover a multitude of sins, and in some instances takes the place of the saloon in the larger towns. It has been necessary to prosecute a few of these alleged pharmacists on account of the exceedingly bad quality of whiskey they persisted in selling, but except in such cases as this, and they have been very few, I am glad to say my experience and relations, personal and official, with the retail druggists have been continuously harmonious and peaceful.

I trust this desirable condition of affairs may continue throughout my entire official career, as I have found druggists not only willing but anxious to comply with the law in every particular, and where seeming violations had occurred, it was more through a lack of knowledge as to what the law required than any disposition on the part of the pharmacist to violate it. I am glad to say that in each and every instance where their attention was called to the matter they promptly rectified the error.

I take special pleasure in dwelling on this point for the reason that, less than a year ago, circulars were sent out over all the state to druggists in an effort to prejudice them against the department over which I have the

honor, at present, to preside. A long list of alleged prosecutions that were denominated "persecutions" against retail druggists were sent out, and while the document did not say so, the intimation was made and the inference was irresistible that these prosecutions had been made under my administration. The fact is, however, that such was not the case. But a few of the names on that list were druggists; some of them were hardware dealers and many were grocers who had been violating the drug law, a few of whom I had occasion to prosecute in the discharge of my official duties, but about 99 per cent. of the names on that list were people with whom I never had any official experience. This would seem to justify the old adage that you cannot believe all that you see nor half of what you hear. It is easy for some people to misrepresent and unless one is on his guard he can easily be misled.

Another statute in which the druggists of Ohio should take some interest is what is commonly known as the "wine statute," and although this law is more than ten years old and directly effects the drug trade, but little attention has ever been given it by the druggists, generally. The act defines pure wine, describes adulterated wine, and prescribes penalties for violation. It is a curious fact that, according to this statute, nothing is pure wine except fermented grape juice without the addition of sugar or any other substance. The addition of pure, white crystalized sugar renders it unlawful to use the word "pure" in describing the wine. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for each and every offense. I recommend this statute to the druggists for examination and consideration.

The law known as the "morphine law" ought to be combined into an effective statute under the poison label act, and the morphine law and the poison label law enacted into one satisfactory statute. The relic of barbarism requiring soot or indigo to be mixed with arsenic is preposterous and ought to be repealed.

I would also recommend a good general narcotic law or a section of the law just proposed devoted to regulating the sale of narcotic poisons, including chloroform, the use of which is sometimes abused. But by far the most common source of trouble in the drug business is the sale of carbolic acid. I am told that five times as many suicides occur through the abuse of this very useful article than with all the rest of the poisons combined, and some kind of a law should be enacted which would have a tendency to discourage this method of "shuffling off this mortal coil." I saw in one of the newspaper accounts, recently, where a foolish girl had taken nearly half a pint of carbolic acid. I suppose this statement is about as truthful as many of the reports you see printed about the dairy and food department.

Probably the law which has attracted the most attention in the drug trade within the last two years, has been what is known as the "poison label law." This law has been misrepresented so much that I take the liberty of giving it in full, herewith:

AN ACT

To provide for the proper labeling of poisonous articles.

(Passed April 21, 1890, took effect sixty days later; 87 O. L., 235.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That whenever any pharmacist, druggist or other dealer in poisons, chemicals, medicines and drugs, whether wholesale or retail, shall sell any drug, or chemical, an indiscriminate or careless use of which would be destructive of human life, such dealer shall affix to each bottle or package of such drug, chemical or poison a label printed in red ink, having on it the name of the article by which it is commonly known, the cautionary emblem of the skull and cross-bones, the words "caution" and "poison," and in addition thereto at least two of the most readily obtainable effective antidotes to such poisonous article.

SECTION 2. Whoever violates the provisions of section one (1) of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, nor less than ten (10) dollars.

At first blush this looks like a very useful and effective statute, and to the average reader would seem complete. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. For instance, every individual may have his ideas as to what constitutes an "indiscriminate or careless use" of the article; furthermore, to what extent it would have to be taken to be destructive to human life; and when it comes to the selection of "two of the most readily obtainable effective antidotes" for such poisonous articles, there is additional room for contention and differences of opinion that renders the law liable to speculative conclusions.

The evident objects in enacting this statute were two-fold: first, to protect any one from taking poison accidentally; second, to warn persons using dangerous mixtures or drugs liable to create an appetite, thus proving deleterious or destructive to health. No good reason has yet been offered for the repeal of this law, and so long as it remains on our books as the edict of our law-making body, there are those who have been laboring under the impression that it should be enforced. Such being the case, I have deemed it a part of my duty to secure decisions on this law by the courts established for that purpose. Because of the fact that I have attempted to require manufacturers and venders of dangerous mixtures, containing narcotic poisons, to comply with this measure, I have been reasonably successful in stirring up a storm of opposition to the law.

While each and every one concerned admits that the law is a good one, that its object is a proper field for legislation, and its effect sure to be beneficial, yet when an effort is made to apply the law to a specific preparation, all kinds of charges have been made and irrelevant and unreasonable objections have been offered. I might cite as an example the fact that the firms using cocaine in their preparations condemn in unstinted language the use of morphine in any mixture intended for internal administration, and do not hesitate to say that so far as such preparations are concerned their sale ought to be forever prohibited. On the other hand, those who make use of morphine in their alleged "harmless remedies" do not hesitate to say that the use of cocaine in a proprietary article is a criminal act and should be punished to the full extent of the law, but go on to say that a reasonable

amount of morphine cannot do any harm; so you see it makes all the difference in the world as to how the law is applied so far as the manufacturers who use these active narcotics are concerned.

In my opinion the law should be amplified, its scope extended to render it more definite and effective, and when this is done it should be rigidly enforced. We are the only civilized nation on earth which permits manufacturers and venders of proprietary articles to use whatsoever they see fit in compounding their nostrums. It is high time, in my judgment, that some active, energetic steps be taken to throw a reliable safeguard around preparations of this nature, and to protect the public from imposition and danger.

I have endeavored in my efforts to control this abuse to so enforce the law as to work the least possible hardship to the retail druggist, realizing, as I do, that he is little to blame for the use and sale of unworthy mixtures. There has been a material awakening of public sentiment on this question, and I believe that in the near future there will be an irresistible demand for legislation of this character. I believe every sensible man who has ever given this subject a moment's consideration will agree that proprietary medicines should be so made that if they do not benefit the patient they will, at least, do no material harm, and why any reputable man or set of men should antagonize legislation which would be of such great benefit to the profession and to the public is beyond my comprehension.

That some manufacturers of patent medicines do oppose such legislation is undeniable; the influences they have brought to bear have been and may be for a time effective in stemming the tide against such a great injustice, but sooner or later the time will come when these mixtures will be subject to legislative control as they should be. Such practice is contrary to the ethics of medicine and pharmacy, utterly destructive to the public health and ruinous to all the unfortunate victims who become enslaved by the most revolting of all habits, in order that a few unscrupulous manufacturers may become rich.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. BLACKBURN,
Chairman.
G. L. HECHLER.

Mr. Blackburn: Two or three or a half dozen druggists in the legislature can do more good for the druggists of Ohio than a dozen can do outside. There is not a druggist in the state but what is fully competent and thoroughly qualified to make a good representative in the legislature. They have the ability, or they could not run a drug store; that is true. They have the acquaintance, or they could not be successful in business. They have the standing in the community, or they would not be patronized. Why don't you take them up and send them to the legislature, and give some of the other boys a chance to sell pills,

and incidentally, provide for the protection of your own interests in the way of legislation? (Applause.)

Mr. Hannan: I move that the report be received and spread upon the minutes, with the thanks of the association for the able presentation of the subject.

Motion seconded and carried.

The President: We now come to the reports of delegates. First, we have the report of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which Mr. F. W. Herbst, of Columbus, is chairman.

Mr. Herbst: The chairman has no report to make. In fact, I didn't know I was chairman. The meeting was held at Baltimore, and there was quite a large attendance of delegates from this state. I think we had about ten members from this association present there, and we found Baltimore a pretty warm town. I don't know as it would be very pleasant to deliver the report. Mr. Hechler had the same suit of clothes on that he has on now, and it was quite warm during that meeting, too. The committee has no special report to make on this subject, except that they attended the meeting, and had a pleasant and enjoyable time.

President Beal: Delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association—Mr. Philip Acker, of Cleveland, and Mr. Freericks, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Freericks: I must say that unfortunately, it happened that at the time the president had seen fit to appoint me as a delegate to the National Association of Retail Druggists, and the meeting occurring at the same time as that of the wholesalers, it was impossible for me to attend the wholesale druggists convention. I do not know what has happened to Mr. Acker, so that I presume there is no report to be made.

President Beal: Delegates to the National Association of Retail Druggists. The committee is not named in the report, but Mr. Hechler, of Cleveland, was chairman of that delegation, and we shall be pleased to listen to his report.

Mr. Hechler: We haven't any report prepared as yet, but will furnish one to-morrow morning.

President Beal: Delegates to the Pure Food and Drug Congress at Washington, Prof. J. U. Lloyd, of Cincinnati; Prof. G. B. Kauffman, Columbus. Have you any report to present, Mr. Kauffman?

Prof. Kauffman : Mr. Lloyd is not present, and I was not so fortunate as to be able to attend that convention, and I have not looked up much as to what was done at the time. I believe, however, we have present several members who were at that meeting and can give us some information. I think our president, Prof. Beal, can tell us more than any one else.

President Beal : I have here a note from Prof. Lloyd, in which he regrets the necessity of his absence from this meeting, and he has requested me to make a statement for his committee. As I have already referred to the subject in my address, which is now in the hands of the committee on address, I do not think it necessary for me at this time to make any further statement. However, there were other members of the association there, and if they choose to speak, the chair will be glad to recognize them for that purpose.

The next in order is the report of the nominating committee.

The nominating committee made the following report :

We, the committee on nominations, appointed by the president of this association, beg leave to submit the names of the following officers :

President—Alfred De Lang, Cincinnati.

First Vice-President—Adam Schmidt, Springfield.

Second Vice-President—H. F. Vortkamp, Lima.

Permanent Secretary—L. C. Hopp, Cleveland.

Permanent Treasurer—John H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky.

Executive Committee—Chairman, John Byrne, Columbus; A. Hare, Belleville; J. C. Firmin, Findlay.

On motion of Mr. Hannan the report was received, and Mr. Weyer instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the names suggested, which was done, and the candidates declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Von Stein it was decided to select a time and place for next meeting from the floor of the house by the members directly.

Mr. Voss placed in nomination the city of Marietta, which was seconded.

Mr. Weyer moved as an amendment the substitution of the word "Chillicothe," which was accepted by Mr. Voss.

Mr. Hopp moved the substitution of "Put-in-Bay" and "Hotel Victory" in place of Chillicothe, which was seconded, and the amendment carried.

The original motion was then duly carried, providing for the

selection of the island of Put-in-Bay and the Hotel Victory as the meeting place for 1900, by a rising vote.

The president announced as the committee to prepare a list of names from which the governor shall select the next member of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, as follows :

G. L. Hechler, John Byrne, F. H. Freericks, J. M. McCann and Prof. B. S. Young.

The President : The next item in order for the afternoon program is the report of the committee on president's address. Is that committee prepared to report ? I will ask Mr. Hannan to occupy the chair during the reading of the report.

Mr. Kauffman : Mr. President and gentlemen, your committee has not seen fit to present a written report, for the reason that the president's address embraced so many matters of such importance that the writing out of such a report would require a length of time that the committee has not at its disposal to give. We therefore ask your permission to present a report verbally.

I have had a thorough consultation with the other members of the committee, but words are treacherous ; and while I shall try to present the views of the committee as far as possible, I hope if I shall say anything with which my associates on that committee cannot agree, that they will not hesitate to correct me.

Your committee concurs in all the recommendations contained in the report or address of the president, and heartily commends that address. The address is divided into sections, and in order to make an intelligent report upon it, it seems best to take it up *seriatim*.

The first recommendation which the president makes is with reference to the National Association of Retail Druggists. Before we proceed any further, I would like to ask some information from the secretary or the treasurer. What is the number of our membership ?

Mr. Von Stein : At the present time 572.

Mr. Kauffman : I would like to ask, Mr. President, if it is not the fact that the National Association of Retail Druggists expects or requires an annual assessment of 25 cents per head on the membership ?

Mr. Hannan (in the chair) : That is my understanding.

Mr. Von Stein : I would make it members in good standing that pay : that would be 363.

Mr. Weyer : I believe the understanding was that the state association should pay for all those who did not belong to a local association ; where there is a per capita paid by the local association, then that amount is deducted from the per capita of the state association.

Mr. Kauffman : It means that if we join this association as a body, that we shall pay into the treasury of that association 25 cents per member, minus members who are already members of local associations which local associations are also members of the national association and pay direct. We thought that was the condition of affairs, and figured it out on that basis ; and as nearly as we can arrive at the condition, the joining of that association will mean an assessment on this association of somewhere between \$125 and \$150 per year.

Your committee concurs fully in the recommendation of the president, and feel that we should be amalgamated with the national association ; but we wished to bring to your attention the fact that in becoming associated with that body, it will entail some financial responsibilities. The committee, in short, recommends with reference to this recommendation that it be adopted, and that this association amalgamate with the national association.

Prof. Young : That 25 cents per capita—do the individual members have a membership fee to pay ?

Mr. Kauffman : I understand that it is paid from the general treasury. Mr. Chairman, perhaps it would be better for the association to take action on these recommendations as they come up, rather than as a whole.

Mr. Voss : I move that the recommendation reported by the committee be adopted.

Motion seconded and duly carried.

Mr. Kauffman : The next subject in the address is on the matter of the pure food and drug congress. The president, in discussing that subject, recommends that this association use its effort in promoting the formulation and passage of a uniform pure food and drug law of such a character as will be consistent with our interests and which can be enforced at least with some degree of uniformity.

Your committee think it best that this section of the address be commended to the incoming committee on legislation, with

instructions to use every endeavor to further the work of the pure food and drug congress.

Prof. Young: I move the adoption of the recommendation.
Motion seconded and regularly carried.

Mr. Kauffman: The next section is on educational interests. The committee finds in the president's discourse on educational interests, one point of very great importance which, while it is not stated in the form of a recommendation, yet in substance amounts to such. The section of the address to which I refer is this: "Is it not time for us to make another advance, and to declare by resolution that it is the sense of this association that the young men of the future who desire to register as pharmacists, shall first qualify themselves for that important and responsible position by graduation in a reputable college of pharmacy."

Your committee, after considerable discussion, has thought fit to recommend that this association, accepting the suggestion of the president, pass a resolution declaring it to be the sense of this body, that graduation from a good college of pharmacy should be a pre-requisite to registration as a pharmacist.

Mr. Weisenburger: I move that the resolution be adopted.
Motion seconded.

Mr. Hopp: I think it would be a very good idea for this association to instruct the board of pharmacy, in all circulars they send out to various applicants for examination, that very clause that is recommended; it might be an incentive. I will make that as a motion.

Mr. Weisenburger: I accept that as an amendment.

Mr. Schellentrager: Would it not necessarily follow, if this association goes on record in such an advanced step, that the board of pharmacy naturally, in order to educate the rising generation of pharmacists—young men that are engaging in pharmaceutical pursuits would be expected to pass the examination?

Mr. Voss: I would like to state, in regard to the board, that we find that at least three-fourths, if not more of the applicants are students of some college, or graduates of a college of pharmacy. They see that in the future the examinations are getting more severe, and it is a very difficult matter for them to pass the examinations of the board at the present time unless they have some ways and means to study. If they have not the

means to visit a school, they may take to some other course of learning. The majority are students of some college.

The motion as amended was duly carried.

Prof. Kauffman: The next subject is on the new pharmacy law. The president calls attention to the ordeal which our new pharmacy law is now undergoing, and to the danger which is forthcoming during the next session of the legislature the coming winter.

He also calls attention to the fact that your committee desires to impress upon you that it is necessary to devote considerable time and some money to the protection of this law the coming winter. I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, on the part of the committee, if in our rules and regulations our committee on legislation is empowered to expend money for such purposes without special action.

The Chairman: I will ask the secretary to answer that question.

Mr. Kauffman: Is our committee on pharmacy laws empowered to spend money for the furtherance or protection of the pharmacy law without special action? Suppose a bill should be introduced into the legislature next winter which would be injurious to our interests and which would call for action on the part of the committee. Some of them live at a distance. They are expected, of course, to give their time, but we should not fairly expect of them that they should stand the expense. Are they empowered to draw upon the treasurer of this association in that manner?

Mr. Hopp: They are. They always have done so before, and ever since the first bill was introduced and became a law, whenever any question of that sort came up I notified members and told them to make out their bills and send them to the executive committee: they audit them, and the treasurer pays them.

Prof. Kauffman: Then all that is necessary on the part of this committee is to recommend that that section of the president's address be called particularly to the attention of the committee on pharmacy laws.

Mr. Voss moved the adoption of the recommendation, which was seconded by Mr. Hopp.

Mr. Schellentrager: I should judge, from what the secretary says, that it is not really a rule, or a motion, or a resolution,

by which the necessary expenditures are made on the part of the association—simply by precedents established.

Mr. Hopp: By precedent established.

Mr. Schellentrager: Would it not be as well to have some action which shows the really legal part of it—which entitles members to have their expenditures returned by the association?

Mr. Hopp: I don't think that is necessary, because a precedent has been established and that must be obligatory. Also, when it comes to a case of that kind of legislation, you cannot stop to get around to call for and wait for a resolution: you must act at once.

Mr. Schellentrager: I mean that the committee ought to recommend that all legitimate expenditures on the part of this committee in all cases should be borne by the association, so as to have some record of that.

Mr. Hopp: That is not necessary as the precedent has been established. If this thing is recommended now, in the course of three or four years the same question may come up again.

Prof. Kauffman: In order to remove any possible doubt, the committee will include such a recommendation in its recommendations to the association.

The motion to adopt the recommendation was duly carried.

Prof. Kauffman: The next subject to receive attention is the poison law. The president calls attention to the conflicting condition in respect to the several poison laws now in operation; and he also suggests a way in which we can add in importance to our calling, and throw further protection around sales of poisons by a more close observance of some of the details of these laws ourselves.

In discussion among the committee, it was developed as the opinion of the committee at least, that there did not exist in more than ten per cent. of the drug stores of this state, poison registers much less any effort to keep one. And your committee recommends that this association request of its members that they procure a poison register if they do not possess one, and that they therein register carefully all their sales of poisons, in accordance with this recommendation of the president, his idea being that by throwing around them these precautions that it will create a sentiment which will effectively drive out the grocerymen and the hardware men from the sale of that class of goods, by showing it

to be a matter to which there is attached some legal responsibility. The committee makes such a recommendation.

Mr. Schellentrager moved the adoption of the recommendation, which was seconded.

Mr. Hopp: I would like to add to that a further recommendation, that a committee be appointed to prepare a poison register and sell it to the druggists of the state of Ohio. That can be done at a nominal sum; sell it at a nominal price above the actual cost.

Mr. Weyer: In regard to preparing a poison register, I would like to state that the Cincinnati druggists, many years ago had one prepared, and it is regularly on sale, I believe at Clark & Sons, Cincinnati, so that any one can get them there, regularly prepared in accordance with the law.

Mr. Hopp: I would prefer to see one published by the state association, under the auspices of the state association.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hopp was seconded.

Mr. Firmin: If we are going to publish one, would it not be just as well to wait till we get our poison law amended?

Mr. Schellentrager: I would like to offer an amendment that we leave this matter rest till the committee on legislation gets through with its effort to modify and amend the poison law.

Amended seconded by Mr. Vortkamp.

Mr. Hopp: I hope the amendment of Mr. Schellentrager will not prevail, for the reason that the committee may draft a poison law and it may not be adopted. Then we must wait two years before we can have a poison register. We can wait till after the legislature to see whether they do anything; if they do not, then the committee can go ahead and print the book; otherwise they must wait two years.

Mr. Firmin: We can buy one that answers all the requirements cheaper than we can publish one.

The amendment to the amendment, offered by Mr. Schellentrager, was adopted.

The Chairman: You meant to suspend it just for the present, did you, Mr. Schellentrager?

Mr. Schellentrager: Till after the meeting of the legislature.

Mr. Schellentrager thereupon moved the adoption of the section of the report as recommended by the committee; which motion was duly carried.

Prof. Kauffman: The next subject to receive attention at the hands of the president is the war tax. He has called attention to the injustice of the tax, in that it places upon the drug trade an unfair share of the burden of taxation; and he calls upon all pharmacists, and this association in particular, to make some effort to secure an equitable distribution of this tax by enlarging its scope—making it to include all copyright or trademark goods, as well as remedial agents and toilet articles. His argument is very forcible in that there is no more reason why the druggist should pay a tax on a cake of soap than the grocer; and it seems to be a perfectly one-sided argument.

Your committee recommends that the recommendation of the president herein contained be followed out, namely, that we use our effort to secure a distribution of this tax which will result in a reduction as it pertains to remedial and toilet articles; and that a committee be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions to be sent to our senators and representatives in congress.

On motion of Mr. Voss, duly seconded, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Prof. Kauffman: The last subject in this address deals with the co-operative plan of manufacture. Under this head, our president deals with the question, and presents its difficulties in a very clear light. While he makes it appear to be an almost hopeless task, he gives us at the close some little grain of hope, in that he says that these obstacles are not wholly impossible to be overcome.

After reading his address, he appended thereto an oral statement wherein he informed us that during the interim he had already appointed a committee to take up this matter, and that that committee had done some preliminary work.

In view of this fact, this committee recommends that the committee which has already been appointed by the president be continued, and that they be given power to proceed with the development of such a corporation or company, provided they take no action which will entail a financial responsibility upon this association or upon the individual members thereof.

Mr. Matson thereupon moved the adoption of the report, which was duly seconded.

Mr. Freericks: I move an amendment. I move that this recommendation be amended in so far as that this committee

which has been appointed, be, under no condition permitted to take final action until it has again reported to this association; and that nothing in this matter shall be construed so as to work contrary to the efforts now being put forth by the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Amendment seconded.

Mr. Hechler: I wish to say that I hope this amendment will not prevail.

After considerable discussion, the amendment of Mr. Freericks was lost.

The original recommendation made by the committee, to adopt President Beal's suggestion, was then duly carried.

Three applications for membership were reported by the executive committee, and directed to lie over until the next session.

The treasurer presented his annual report, as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report as treasurer for the year ending June 1st, 1899:

RECEIPTS, 1898.

Balance in treasury June 1st, 1898.....	\$553.64
Received from executive committee, membership fees.....	77.00
“ “ members' dues, 1895.....	8.00
“ “ “ “ 1896.....	40.00
“ “ “ “ 1897.....	166.00
“ “ “ “ 1898.....	684.00
“ “ “ “ 1899.....	6.00
Total receipts.....	\$1,534.64

DISBURSEMENTS, 1898.

Voucher, J. H. Beal, expense pharmacy law committee.....	\$188.39
“ Chas. Krone, “ “ “ “	54.00
“ Joseph Feil, expense com. papers and queries.....	16.25
“ John H. Von Stein, treasurer's salary and ex. acct.	94.00
“ F. H. Freericks, expense poison and label law....	7.00
“ L. C. Hopp, secretary's salary and expense acct....	298.18
“ Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., printing for secretary..	26.38
“ G. A. Kaull, stenographer.....	46.70
“ E. B. Tidd, treasurer's bond.....	10.00
“ A. A. Clark, engrossing 32 certificates.....	8.00
“ H. A. Tracht, printing for treasurer.....	7.50
“ Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., print'g proceed'gs, etc.	355.13
Total disbursements.....	\$1,111.53
Balance in treasury, June 1st, 1899	\$423.11

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected, distributed to years as follows :

1895.....	\$ 8.00
1896.....	40.00
1897.....	166.00
1898.....	684.00
1899.....	6.00
Total.....	\$904.00

MEMBERSHIP.

Total membership.....	572
Members in good standing.....	363
“ 1 year in arrears.....	144
“ 2 years in arrears.....	23
“ 3 years in arrears.....	39
Reinstated.....	1
New members.....	30
Resigned.....	14
Deaths.....	5
Dropped.....	60
Charter members.....	17

The membership of the association is a problem hard to solve; it is becoming less in number every year. The old members are dropping out and we are not getting young members enough to counteract this loss. The following is the membership by years :

1893.....	894
1894.....	825
1895.....	741
1896.....	665
1897.....	637
1898.....	572

On motion the treasurer's report was accepted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The auditing committee made its report immediately thereafter, which was on motion accepted by the association.

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We, the committee appointed by the president of this association have examined the books and accounts of the treasurer, and hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of accounts as shown by the books.

W. T. TSCHANEN,
G. W. KENNAN,
FRED BERG.

Mr. Hopp: We have with us Mr. W. C. Andrews, of Cortland, Ohio. He has been having a little trouble with the Dow law, and would like to bring the matter before the association.

Mr. Andrews: Mr. President and members of the association: According to the recent decision rendered by Judge Dow, of Logan county, there has been instituted by the anti-saloon league a number of prosecutions. Judge Dow has held that under the law, 1st, that the prescription must be written by a physician in active practice and in good faith; 2nd, that the patient's name must be on the prescription; 3d, that the specified amount should also be included; 4th, that specific directions should be written and given to the patient; 5th, that if the druggist has any knowledge that the patient is getting it for use as a beverage, he is liable to prosecution under the Dow law. Also, the attorney general has held that convictions under the Dow law in local option towns, are likely to be put upon the Dow law tax.

This decision did not come out till the last of last May; and immediately the anti-saloon league went to work and commenced prosecutions on evidence collected before that decision. I have not seen to-days paper, but I suppose that I am the latest victim. They arrested me on account of a prescription which I received which was not directed to any one in particular. That was one of the requirements also, that it must be directed to some particular druggist. The amount was on, but no definite directions.

The mayor of the village in which I live was in sympathy with the anti-saloon league, and they showed or tried to show by their spies, that I had knowledge that the liquor was to be used as a beverage. The mayor rendered a decision in accordance with that, and that the directions were not on it, so they assessed me \$125 and costs.

It is a matter, which, I think, interests every druggist in the state, because under that decision druggists, not only in local option towns but in every city and town in the state, are liable to arrest. These anti-saloon league men can send their spies out and put up a job on any man in less than a week; and I think it ought to come before the association for discussion.

President Beal: Does the association desire to take any action concerning this communication?

Mr. Freericks: I should like to ask what action we can take regarding the matter. It certainly is something that con-

cerns us all, and seems to be an injustice toward one of our members.

Mr. Hechler : Possibly under our constitution we cannot do anything for Mr. Andrews in that line, but I think his statement is very valuable to the members present ; and all we can do, and will do, and must do, is to give him our moral support and to so agitate this among our friends in this state that such unjust actions shall not continue.

Mr. Hannan : I want to state that Mr. Andrews, of course, has appealed his case to a higher court ; and I think his object in bringing the matter up here was not to receive any assistance, because he has defrayed his own expenses, but to call the attention of everybody to the matter. Every retailer in the state, I believe, should take notice of what he said. I have known Mr. Andrews for twenty years, and know that he carries on a legitimate drug business and would not say anything unreliable knowingly. I believe that his idea is to bring the matter up here so that each and every one here may take warning by his experience.

He has, as I said, appealed the case to a higher court, and probably if he loses in that court he will carry it still higher, for the purpose of making a test case of it. I believe that Mr. Andrews deserves credit and deserves the hearty support of all of us in his action.

Mr. Andrews : That was my idea of it. I did not bring the matter before the association in the hope of receiving any financial assistance. I have already appealed the case to the court of Common Pleas, and expect to carry it to the Supreme Court if it is necessary ; but I thought it was a matter upon which many druggists in the state are not informed.

There is also a decision rendered by Judge Canfield, of Ashtabula county, in reference to selling on a prescription more than once, holding that a prescription once used was invalid, and selling it on a continuous prescription was unlawful, or re-filling a prescription after it has once been filled. There are two decisions of the Common Pleas Court which effect all the druggists of the state.

On motion the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

FOURTH SESSION—SATURDAY MORNING.

June 24th.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock a. m. and the minutes of the previous session read and approved.

On motion the report of the Retail Druggists' Insurance Association was received and directed to be spread upon the minutes.

REPORT OF THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PUT-IN-BAY, O., June 22-23-24, 1899.

To the President and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: The secretary begs leave to report as follows, being the condition of the Retail Druggists' Insurance Association for the past twelve months, beginning June 1st, 1898, and ending May 31, 1899.

Insurance in force at time of last report, 453 policies.....\$532,950.00

Full membership or premium rating on same.....\$6,492.07

New risks received during the year, 76, amounting to.....\$80,575.00

Full membership rating on same.....\$825.25

Risks cancelled, expired and cut down, 51, amounting to.....\$54,250.00

Membership rating on same.....\$750.44

Risks renewed during the year, 425, amounting to.....\$501,650.00

Membership rating on same.....\$5,935.32

Risks in force May 31st, 1899, 487, amounting to.....\$559,275.00

Full membership rating on same.....\$6,566.84

The above shows an increase in the amount of business equal to \$56,325.

The number of risks have only increased 25, and the membership rating \$74.77; from which fact we learn that much of the new business has been an increase of former policies, and also that rates have been reduced very materially. At this point it may be well to remark that a 70 per cent. assessment now does not bring in much—if any—more than a 50 per cent. assessment on the same amount of insurance would have brought in eight or nine years ago. This fact we claim to be one of the material benefits to the retail druggist and a result of the organization of the insurance association. The fact is the members are really now getting their insurance at about one-half what they formerly paid.

We have had the following losses during the past twelve months:

September 11, 1898, Greenamyer & Co., Piqua.....\$ 7.71

November 13, 1898, E. W. Gray, Cincinnati.....13.76

December 29, 1898, J. F. Harmon, Oberlin.....523.14

January 15, 1899, T. B. Huston, Toledo.....4.50

February 26, 1899, Julius Greyer, Cincinnati.....7.69

May 11, 1899, C. W. Jones, Cuyahoga Falls.....24.55

May 17, 1899, F. H. McGrath, Toledo.....6.51

Total.....\$587.86

The above shows no losses in towns without water works.

The losses for the fiscal year were 9 per cent. of the premium ratings.

The papers in the last item of loss did not come into the office in time to be paid during the month of May.

The amounts of insurance in force were on January 1st of this year in cities and towns with and without fire protection, as follows: Cities \$453,225.00, and in villages and town without water works \$91,100.00; or, in other words, 83 per cent. in cities and 17 per cent. in villages.

On January 1st of this year the general average rate was 1.19 per cent., while the average city rate was 1.15 per cent. and the average village rate was 1.39 per cent.

This fact shows a rise in village and reduction in city rates.

The following is the financial statement for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1899:

Cash on hand June 1, 1898	\$1,207.25
Cash received from assessment on new business.....	\$ 501.69
Cash received from assessments for renewals.....	4,308.31
Cash received from desk room rents.....	118.25
Cash received from interest on bonds and loans.....	11.31
Total.....	\$4,939.56
Total cash	\$6,146.81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid.....	\$ 581.35
Salaries, directors expenses, etc.....	1,606.90
Traveling expenses of secretary.....	275.18
Rent, postage and other office expense	260.42
Printing and stationery.....	31.25
Cash rebates to members.....	18.18
Commissions and collections.....	21.05
Taxes	19.62
All other items of expense.....	81.16
Total cash paid out	\$2,895.11
Balance cash on hands	\$3,251.70

ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1899.

Cash in bank, Second National of Cincinnati	\$2,301.70
One \$500 3 per cent, government bond, in hands of Treasurer.....	500.00
Individual notes drawing 6 per cent. interest.....	450.00
Cash outstanding, due and in course of collection	320.88
Interest due.....	5.75
Office furniture and supplies.....	250.00
Total assets	\$3,828.33

LIABILITIES.

Due salary of Secretary for May-----	\$75.00
Loss claim of F. H. McGrath-----	6.51
Total claims unpaid-----	\$81.51

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The board of directors at the annual meeting in January of this year, decided to make the annual assessment for 1899 70 per cent. of the premium ratings—45 per cent. to be accredited to loss fund, and 25 per cent. to contingent or expense fund. Twenty-five per cent. is the usual amount assessed for expenses; but since many high rated policies have been “cut-out” or reduced, and because of the reduction of drug-store rates generally, 25 per cent. has fallen a little short of a sufficient amount to meet all the expenses; therefore, possibly, the board of directors decided to retrench, first by cutting out office help, second by cutting down salary of the secretary, and third by cutting down or partially refusing traveling expenses of the secretary—that expense necessary to the securing of new business, for the careful inspection of all risks and the holding of many of the risks we now have. There has usually been spent for traveling expense—for securing new business and all the purposes above named—about \$200 per year, which is about 2 per cent. of the membership rating. But, of course, the cutting off of all office help necessarily deprives him of much necessity for traveling expenses, for he cannot leave the office for any outside work. If 5 per cent. of the premiums (being a part of the regular assessment for expenses) were appropriated for traveling expenses, it would amount to about \$325.00 per year and would be ample to cover the whole field at least once a year and the principal cities two or more times. The above-stated reduction or retrenchment will be equivalent to about \$800.00 a year and, if continued, will place a surplus to the contingent fund.

Forty-five per cent. for loss fund will bring in for that purpose about \$2,950.00. The average annual loss since organization (nine and one-half years) on the class of risks we now carry has been about \$1,200.00, thus showing that this year's assessment for loss is more than double the theoretical amount needed.

While we cannot, under the insurance laws governing associations of this kind, lay up a “Reserve Fund,” according to the common acceptance of that term, but can only assess what is necessary each year to meet probable losses, we must drop (gradually it may be) until we arrive at the average percentage of annual cost. When our surplus is sufficient to meet a loss equal to the largest amount we have had in any one year, then I claim we have no right to increase it beyond that point.

I have given you the above facts to show that your insurance must and *will* come very materially less than it is now costing. With a material increase of membership and new business for the association, the contingent expense assessment may be materially reduced.

Double the amount of our insurance and 15 per cent. of the present rates will be sufficient for all expenses aside from losses, and reasonably remunerate those who do the work. Then, if my reasoning prove to be true

10 per cent. will do the business, 5 per cent. will secure the business and 25 per cent. will pay the losses. Then 40 per cent. of the present rates will carry all such risks as we are now carrying in Ohio. Then instead of the 70 per cent. assessment of the present time, there is the very strong probability of a reduction soon to 40 per cent. or 45 per cent. of the present rates.

In conclusion the secretary only desires to state that there seems to exist throughout the state a very good and friendly feeling towards the insurance association. In all his visits to the druggists during the past year, they have almost unanimously received him with courtesy, listened to his story patiently and given encouragement for the future, if not an application in hand. He believes the outlook for the future of the association to be bright and prosperous if properly encouraged and aided by the members, and all others who may be in a position to give it their aid.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WEYER, Secretary.

The report of the committee of this association on insurance was then read by Prof. Freericks as follows :

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on insurance feels obliged to ask pardon for a certain amount of negligence on the part of its chairman, owing to which the report to be offered cannot and does not constitute words of the committee as a whole, the other members, possibly on account of short notice, being content to leave it entirely to the chairman.

In attempting to comply at least to an extent with the duty resting upon us in this matter, we wish to say at the very outset that never in its history has the insurance association been in the financially healthy condition we find it in this time, nor has it ever been in position to save money to the druggists of this state as it can to-day.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Weyer, secretary of the insurance association, we have been placed in position to receive certain data which aids us materially in the construction of our work; and to the committee upon whom this work will fall in the following year we can make assurance of every attention at his hands.

In order to be concise, a table of the business done within the last five years by the insurance association is here given, and an endeavor, by remarks thereon, to briefly lay before you the things it is thought you should be informed upon.

Year.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of Premium	Number of Policies.	City.	Village.
1894	\$824,800	\$9,666.75			17
1895	804,850	7,102.34	635	448	187
City.	(585,410)				
Village.	(219,425)				
1896	604,175	7,446.17	474	327	147
City.	(441,175)				
Village.	(163,000)				
1897	555,375	6,751.69	464		
1898	532,950	6,492.07	453		
1899	559,275	6,566.84	478		
City.	(453,225)				
Village.	(91,000)				

This table, while not complete, does show approximately the business as done by the association. You will find the amount of insurance written since 1894 to show a gradual decrease, so that at this time there are \$265,000 worth of policies less than in 1894. Much of this loss is certainly due to the determination on the part of the board of directors to cut down risks carried in towns and villages having no protection against fire. Yet it does not satisfy us that this should be the only reason. Let us compare, for instance, the year 1895 with 1899, and we will find that in

	1895		1899
Cities.....	\$585,410.00,	Cities.....	\$453,225.00
Villages.....	\$219,425.00.	Villages.....	\$91,100.00

a decrease in risks carried in cities since 1895 of \$132,000.

From the report made by the secretary of the insurance association this year, you will find that the total assets amount to almost \$4000.00, which offers a criterion better than any that may be found to effectually show the importance and actual value of such a company to us, it being a surplus resulting from premiums considerably lower than the usual rate.

It is no doubt an absolute fact that with an increase, which we believe should be very material, the rate of insurance taken upon risks as are now carried by the company could be further reduced; and we believe that there is no good reason why this should not be done.

It may here be well to say a few words regarding the possible use of a surplus in the hands of the company which would bring some return. To put it out on good security bearing interest is of course the only proper method to pursue, and we would so recommend, with the proviso, however, usually made by the large mutual companies, that none of the officers may at any time become borrowers from the association, which is generally believed to be a very good provision.

In further reviewing the report it will be noticed that the directors have seen fit to lessen the expenses in conducting the insurance business, dispensing entirely with their stenographer and cutting the secretary's salary. This we believe to be a mistake. While no doubt it is very commendable to curtail expenses as much as possible, it yet remains reasonable to say that it is not advisable to cripple a prosperous business by depriving it of proper means to continue to be so.

Just one more item should find mention, and that is the manner in which elections to the board of directors are made. Members of the insurance association no doubt are all acquainted with the system now used of voting to elect directors by proxy, which has grown to such an extent that at this time three fourths of the voting is done by proxy, which we believe to be to the disadvantage of the company, and places its control in the hands of an individual. This, we think you will all agree, should not be, and we therefore suggest that some means be devised by which members of the company may be influenced to do their own voting.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. FREERICKS, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Hannan the report was received and directed to be spread upon the minutes.

The executive committee then presented the following report, which upon motion of Mr. Hopp was accepted:

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Put-in-Bay Island, June 24, 1899.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN: Your executive committee submits the following report for your consideration: Since adjournment of our last annual meeting thirty-eight applications for membership have been made in proper form, and have received the attention of this committee and their subsequent approval.

The following bills, presented and approved by either your secretary or treasurer have been favorably acted upon:

Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co	\$ 26.38
J. A. Kaull, stenographer	46.70
J. H. Von Stein, Fidelity Casualty Co.	10.00
Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., for printing 20th Annual Report.....	355.13
J. H. Beal, expenses pharmacy law committee.....	188.39
Charles Krone, expenses pharmacy law committee.....	54.00
Joseph Feil, committee on papers, etc.....	16.25
John H. Von Stein, treasurer's salary and expenses.....	94.00
F. H. Freericks, expenses poison label law	7.00
L. C. Hopp, secretary's salary and expense account.....	298.18
H. A. Tracht, printing for treasurer.....	7.50
A. A. Clark, certificate	8.00

Total\$1,111.53

ALFRED DeLANG,
O. N. GARRETT,
Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hannan the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the following applicants to membership, whose names were reported by the executive committee at the previous session:

F. J. Schimansky, Oak Harbor, O.; Z. R. Taylor, West Jefferson, O.; and C. H. F. Lembke, Toledo, O.

The members were declared duly elected.

The following report was then presented:

Your committee to whom was referred the selection of members to be recommended to his honor, the governor, from whom to select a member of

the board of pharmacy, submit the following : George W. Voss, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Miller, New Philadelphia, O.; O. N. Garrett, Hillsboro, O.; M. A. Burkhardt, Dayton, O., Wm. M. Mellville, Lima, O.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. HECHLER, Chairman.

Mr. Hannan : I move the acceptance of the names mentioned, and that they be elected by the secretary casting a ballot for the nominees.

Motion carried.

The following members were nominated as delegates and alternates to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Put-in-Bay in September:

Delegates: W. C. Austin, Painesville; F. W. Stecher, Cleveland; P. W. Drackett, Cincinnati; J. M. McCann, Toledo; P. L. Feuer, Cleveland. Alternates: O. N. Garrett, Hillsboro; J. H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky; H. H. Flandermeyer, Cleveland; F. J. Barnes, Painesville; Wm. S. Kaufmann, Cleveland.

On motion the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the above named alternates and delegates; which was accordingly done and the nominees declared duly elected.

The following names were placed in nomination as delegates and alternates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association meeting at Old Point Comfort :

Delegates: L. B. Kauffman, Columbus; R. L. Cobb, Cleveland. Alternates: E. R. Selzer, Cleveland; Albert Wetterstroem, Cincinnati.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the election of the nominees; which was accordingly done, and the members declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Hopp, the president was authorized to select delegates to attend the coming meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

The following members were nominated as delegates to attend the Pharmacopœial Convention to be held at Washington in 1900:

Theodore Wetterstroem, Cincinnati; F. W. Herbst, Columbus; E. R. Selzer, Cleveland.

On motion of Mr. Hannan the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the nominees; which was accordingly done and the names declared elected.

The following report was thereupon presented by the committee appointed to consider the use of salicylic acid :

Your special committee on the preservative question begs leave to submit the following resolutions :

Whereas, the question of preservatives in food products has been subjected to unjust legislation, and undue prejudice has been shown against the use of such ; and

Whereas, the notable scapegoat of legislative action—salicylic acid—has been proven to be a valuable anti-ferment and harmless in minute quantities required for preservation ;

Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this association that the use of such preservatives in reasonable quantities is not objectionable,

And be it further resolved, that the legislative committee of this association be requested to exert their influence in securing more reasonable legislation in this direction.

H. V. ARNY, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Schellentrager, duly seconded, the foregoing report was adopted.

Mr. Von Stein : I think we owe this hotel a vote of thanks. I therefore move you that the thanks of this association be extended to the management of this hotel for the kind, courteous and prompt attention received by us, from manager to bell boy, and for the elegant cuisine that has been furnished to us during our stay ; and that it be by rising vote, and that the secretary notify the management of our action.

Motion duly carried.

Prof. Kauffman : I learn that Mr. Ogier left the hotel early this morning. I therefore move that the report of the board of pharmacy be permitted to be submitted to the executive committee and, on their approval, that it be received and spread upon the minutes.

Motion carried.

Mr. Von Stein : To get at the proper per capita for our assessment for the National Association of Retail Druggists, I move that the secretary be instructed to confer with the local associations and with the treasurer, of the number of members paid up, and then draw an order for the amount due the N. A. R. D. per capita.

Motion seconded by Mr. Freericks.

The President : It is moved and seconded that the secretary correspond with the local associations, members of the N. A. R. D. ascertaining the cost of membership between the said local associations and this association, and thereby determine the per capita assessment due from this association to the N. A. R. D. and issue an order in favor of that association.

Mr. McCann: Wouldn't that conflict with the provision that was made by the N. A. R. D. that people shall not be assessed in one association who belong to another association?

The President: That is the idea of this motion—to find out how many are also members of these local associations which are represented in the N. A. R. D.

Motion carried.

Mr. Freericks: I believe there is one point of importance that should be brought before the association at this time, and that is the meeting here at Put-in-Bay in September of the American Pharmaceutical Association. I believe the state of Ohio is honored in this instance, and upon this occasion; and I believe that we should take some steps by which at least some entertainment will be provided for the visiting members by the state of Ohio. I therefore suggest that provision of some kind be made. I am not familiar with the proper method of doing that, but I bring the matter before the association.

President Beal: The matter very properly demands our attention. The American Pharmaceutical Association, I need hardly say, is the oldest, largest, strongest and the most honorable association of pharmacists among English speaking people. The coming of this association to the state of Ohio is an event of importance, and is a signal honor conferred upon the profession of this state, and we ought, if we know how and are able, to take some appropriate measures to make the visit of that association an agreeable one to the visitors and a creditable one to this association and to the pharmacists of this state. The chair will gladly entertain any appropriate motion.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. Herbst, Hopp, Selzer and Von Stein, Mr. Hannan moved, that to carry out the idea that the entertainment furnished to the American Pharmaceutical Association be strictly an Ohio affair, that there be appointed from this association an entertainment committee of five members to act in co-operation with the local secretary of the A. Ph. A., Mr. L. C. Hopp, of Cleveland, for the entertainment of the American Pharmaceutical Association in September, 1899.

Motion carried.

Mr. Herbst: I wish to state that our local association in Columbus will make a contribution to that fund. Our local association will probably give \$100 towards entertaining the visiting pharmacists.

Mr. Von Stein: I do not want to appear stingy in this matter, as I personally favor it, and will contribute personally my share; but I do not think it should be taken out of the treasury. If we could arrange some manner of receiving contributions, and using them in that way.

Mr. Hopp: Would it not be a good idea, if this committee gets in a large sum, and we do not use it all, that whatever balance is left over be turned over to the treasurer of the state association? Usually, money that has been left over from entertainments, has been turned over to the American Pharmaceutical Association; and what I want to avoid is the selling of tickets, if we can possibly do so; give them a free entertainment when they come here.

President Beal: I would like to suggest that this be conducted in such a way as to prevent abuse. At every meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association there is a gathering of people who come there for the sake of the entertainment; they are not members of the association and never expect to become members. They simply attach themselves to some acquaintance, and stay there and make use of its benefits: and I think that if we entertain the association at our expense—the expense of the state of Ohio—that we should see that the entertainment goes where we intend it to go.

Mr. Hopp: It is all right to talk about this. This is a meeting to be held in the state of Ohio; the local secretary was appointed from the state of Ohio, and it would not look very nice for the state of Ohio to allow the visiting association to go to Detroit and be entertained. I tried to get two days for entertainment so as to give the people in Michigan an opportunity. I could not get them. I then decided that the one day is to go to Ohio, and we are going to take them to Cleveland and entertain them; that part is settled. If the state association wants to assist in that, we will be very glad to have them do so.

The newly elected officers were next installed in office, which was followed by the adoption of a vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their faithful services.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

LEWIS C. HOPP, Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The undersigned residents of the state of Ohio, Sylvester S. West, Lewis C. Hopp, Geo. H. Fenner, Nathan Rosenwasser, A. Mayell and Wm. F. Speith, do hereby certify that we desire to form a corporation and become incorporated under and pursuant to the laws of the state of Ohio, and especially as provided and prescribed in sections 3235 and 3236, and following sections of title 2, chapter 1, of the revised statutes of Ohio, which took effect January 1, 1880.

ARTICLE 1. The name by which we desire to be known is THE OHIO STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ART. 2. Said association to meet annually, at such place as may be designated at a previous meeting, and on the third Wednesday in May of each year, at which time the business of the association will be transacted. (See article 4 of the constitution.)

ART. 3. The object of this association shall be to unite the reputable pharmacists and druggists of the state, to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to elevate its standard, and to eventually restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified pharmacists and druggists.

SYLVESTER S. WEST,	[SEAL.]
LEWIS C. HOPP,	[SEAL.]
GEORGE H. FENNER,	[SEAL.]
NATHAN ROSENWASSER,	[SEAL.]
ALFRED MAYELL,	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM F. SPEITH,	[SEAL.]

STATE OF OHIO, }
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, } ss.

Before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, within and for the county of Cuyahoga, and state of Ohio, personally appeared the above named Sylvester S. West, Lewis C. Hopp, George H. Fenner, Nathan Rosenwasser, A. Mayell and Wm. F. Speith, corporators of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and acknowledged that they did sign and seal the above certificate, and that the same is their free act and deed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, at Cleveland, Ohio, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1880.

[L. S.]

L. A. WILSON, *Notary Public*.

STATE OF OHIO, }
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, } ss.

I, Wilbur F. Hinman, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, a court of record of Cuyahoga county, aforesaid, do hereby certify that L. A. Willson,

before whom the annexed acknowledgment was taken, was at the date thereof, a notary public in and for said county, duly authorized by the laws of Ohio to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting, and believe his signature thereto is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court, at Cleveland, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1880.

[L. S.]

WILBUR F. HINMAN, *Clerk.*

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This association shall be called "THE OHIO STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this association shall be to unite the reputable pharmacists and druggists of the state, to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to elevate its standard, and to restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified pharmacists and druggists.

ARTICLE III.

Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and professional standing and of legal age, whether in business on his or her account, retired from business, or employed by another, and teachers of pharmacy, materia medica, chemistry and botany, who may be especially interested in pharmacy, shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IV.

This association shall meet annually at such time and place as shall be previously determined.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of this association shall be a president, two vice presidents, a permanent secretary, assistant secretary, a permanent treasurer, and an executive committee of three, all of whom, except the permanent secretary and treasurer, shall be elected annually by ballot, and serve until their successors are duly elected.

ARTICLE VI.

Every proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be in writing, and shall be acted upon at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the constitution.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association. In his absence or inability to preside, one of the vice presidents, or in the absence of all, a president *pro tempore* shall perform the duties of the president. In all balloting, and upon all questions upon which the ayes and nays are taken, the president is required to vote, in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided. He shall call a special meeting whenever requested by twenty-five members, and present at each annual meeting a report of the operation of the association.

ART. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the association, a list of the names, residence and date of entrance of each member, and be the custodian of all papers read; he shall conduct all correspondence of the association, and notify each member of the meetings. He shall also publish and distribute the annual proceedings of the association, having previously obtained the consent of the executive committee to the necessary expenditure of money.

ART. 3. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds and deposit the same in the *name* of the association, for which he shall be personally responsible; collect all moneys due the association, pay all bills when countersigned by the president; issue certificates of membership; render a full report at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the executive committee.

ART. 4. The executive committee shall take into consideration, and report without delay, on all matters of business, and on all propositions for membership, and audit all bills against the association.

CHAPTER II.

MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE 1. Propositions for membership shall be made to the executive committee, in writing, with the endorsement of two members of the association in good standing, and the vote of two-thirds of the members at any session shall be required for election. Should any application be received after the closing of the annual session, or thirty days preceding the next annual meeting, such applicant may be elected by the unanimous consent of the members of the executive committee.

ART. 2. No person shall be considered a member of this association until he has signed the constitution and by-laws, and paid an initiation fee of one dollar, and the annual contribution for the current year.

ART. 3. Every member shall pay in advance to the treasurer, two dollars as his yearly contribution, and shall forfeit his membership by neglecting to pay said contribution for three successive years.

ART. 4. Resignations of membership shall be made in writing to the secretary; but no resignation shall be accepted from any one who is in arrears to the treasury, nor until he has surrendered his certificate of membership.

ART. 5. The association shall have power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote; but the vote shall not be taken until the next annual meeting after the charges have been preferred, and the accused shall be notified of the charges and specifications made against him.

ART. 6. Pharmacists, chemists and other scientific men who may be thought worthy of the distinction may be elected honorary members. Their election shall require a vote of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the members present, by ballot, at the annual meeting following the presentation of names for said membership. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

ART. 7. Pharmacists, chemists and other scientific men who are, or have been, active members of this association, and have removed from the state of Ohio, may be elected to associate membership. They shall not be required to contribute to the funds of the association, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

ART. 8. Active members of this association in good standing for at least five years may have issued to them by the secretary a certificate of life membership, upon the payment of ten dollars into the treasury of the association.

CHAPTER III.

MEETINGS.

ARTICLE I. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 2. The order of business shall be as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Calling the roll. | 5. Election of officers. |
| 2. Reading minutes. | 6. Reading communications. |
| 3. Election of members. | 7. Reports of committees. |
| 4. Report of officers. | 8. Miscellaneous business. |

CHAPTER IV.

RULES OF ORDER.

ARTICLE I. The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, appeals may be taken, if required, by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ART. 2. When a question is regularly before the meeting, and is under discussion, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend,

to postpone indefinitely—which several motions have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

ART. 3. No member shall speak twice on the same subject, except by permission, until every member wishing to speak has spoken.

ART. 4. On the call of any two members the ayes and nays shall be ordered, when every member shall vote, unless excused by a majority of those present, and the names and manner of voting shall be entered on the minutes.

CHAPTE V.

COMMITTEES.

ARTICLE 1. The president shall appoint the following committees, viz.:

A committee of three members on matters of trade interests.

A committee of three members on papers and queries.

A committee of five members on pharmacy laws.

A committee of five members on national formulæ.

A committee of one member for each county on state and county correspondence.

A committee of three members on adulteration and sophistication.

A committee of three members on pharmaceutical education.

ART. 2. Five delegates and five alternates shall be annually elected to attend the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

ART. 3. The president shall, at the first session of the regular meetings, appoint a committee of nine to nominate officers for the association, who shall report at the next session.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE 1. Every proposition to alter or amend these by-laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at any subsequent session; when upon receiving a vote of two thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of the by-laws.

ART. 2. No one, or more, of these by-laws shall be suspended.

OHIO PHARMACY LAW.

[Enacted April 21st, 1898.]

AN ACT.

To amend Sections 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411 and 4412,
Revised Statutes of Ohio.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That sections 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411 and 4412 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, be amended to read as follows:

Who may re-
tail drugs;
compound
prescriptions
proviso.

SEC. 4405. It shall be unlawful for any person not a legally registered pharmacist, to open, or conduct, any pharmacy, or retail drug or chemical store, either as proprietor or manager thereof, unless he shall have in his employ and place in charge of such pharmacy, or store, a legally registered pharmacist under the laws of this state. It shall be unlawful for any person, not a legally registered pharmacist to compound, dispense, or sell, any drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation, upon the prescription of a physician or otherwise, provided, however, that a legally registered assistant pharmacist may compound, dispense, or sell, any such drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation when employed in a pharmacy or drug store which is under the supervision, management and control of a legally registered pharmacist. Provided, also, that nothing in this section shall apply to, or in any manner interfere with the business of a physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such medicines as to him may seem proper; nor with the making or vending of patent or proprietary medicines by any retail dealer; nor with the selling by any person of copperas, borax, blue vitriol, saltpeter, sulphur, brimstone, licorice, sage, juniper berries, senna leaves, castor oil, sweet oil, spirits of turpentine, glycerine, glauher's salt, cream of tartar, or bi-carbonate of sodium; nor prohibit any person from selling paregoric, essence of peppermint, essence of cinnamon, essence of ginger, hive syrup, syrup of ipecac, tincture of arnica, syrup of tolu, syrup of squills, spirits of camphor, number six, sweet spirits of nitre, compound cathartic pills, quinine pills, and other similar preparations when compounded by a legally registered pharmacist and put up in bottles and boxes bearing the label of such pharmacist or wholesale druggist, with the name of the article and directions for its use on each bottle or box, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealer.

SEC. 4406. There is hereby created a state board, consisting of five persons, to be known as "the Ohio Board of Pharmacy," who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. To aid the governor in the appointment of the members of the board, the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association may annually submit to him the names of five registered pharmacists and from the names so submitted, or from others, the governor shall make the appointment. The members shall be appointed for the term of five years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. In case of a vacancy from any cause, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term of office, in the same manner as original appointments. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be held to in any manner affect the term of office of the present members of the board. The board shall organize by selecting from its members a president, secretary and treasurer. The treasurer shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the board, for the faithful performance of his duties. The secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board, and his necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The other members of the board shall receive the sum of five dollars per day for each day actually employed in the discharge of their official duties, and their necessary expenses while engaged therein. The board shall have a common seal and shall formulate rules to govern its action. Its president and secretary shall have power to administer oaths. The board shall meet on the second Tuesday of January, May and October of each year, at such places as it may determine, and may hold such additional meetings as it deems necessary. The board shall keep a record of all its proceedings, and a register of all persons to whom certificates have been granted as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists; and the books and register of the board shall be prima facie evidence of all matters therein recorded.

SEC. 4407. Every person now registered as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist under the laws of this state, shall be entitled to continue in the practice of his profession until his certificate of registration shall expire. Every registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, who desires to continue the practice of his profession in this state, shall, within thirty days next preceding the expiration of his certificate, file with the board an application for a renewal thereof. If the board shall find that the applicant has been legally registered in this state, and is entitled to a renewal certificate, it shall issue to him a certificate, duly signed by its president and secretary. If a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist fail, for a period of sixty days after the expiration of his certificate, to make application to the board for a renewal certificate, such person in order to again be registered, shall be required to proceed as in the case of original registration.

SEC. 4408. Every person who shall hereafter desire to be registered as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, shall file with the

Ohio Board of
Pharmacy;
vacancy in
board; ho
filled

Registered
pharmacists
and assist-
ants entitled
to renewal
certificates.

Examination
of applicants
requirement.

secretary of the board an application, duly verified, giving his age, the place or places at which, and the time spent in the study and practice of pharmacy, and shall present himself before the board and submit to an examination as to his qualifications for the practice of pharmacy. If an applicant for a certificate as a pharmacist, such person shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall possess four years' practical experience in a drug store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; provided, that graduates of schools and colleges of pharmacy in good standing, as determined by the board, shall be entitled to a deduction from the requirement of four years' practical experience, of the time spent in receiving instruction in such school or college of pharmacy.

If an applicant for a certificate as an assistant pharmacist, such person shall have attained the age of eighteen years, and shall possess at least two years' practical experience in a drug store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded, and in charge of a registered pharmacist; provided, that there may be deducted from the requirement of two years' practical experience the time actually spent by such applicant under instruction in any school or college of pharmacy in good standing, as determined by the board.

If the board is satisfied that the person presenting himself for examination is of the required age, and is possessed of the practical experience required by this section, and passes a satisfactory examination, the board shall issue such applicant a certificate authorizing him to practice the profession of a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist.

Registered pharmacists of other states; how registered.

SEC. 4409. The Ohio Board of Pharmacy may register as pharmacists without examination, and issue certificates of such registration, to persons who are legally registered as pharmacists and hold certificates of such registration under the laws of any other state, upon the following conditions: Each applicant for such registration shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be registered after examination in the state from which he holds his certificate. The standard of qualification and requirement as to competency in any state shall be at least as thorough as that established by the Board of Pharmacy of this state. The board shall only recognize certificates of registration granted by states wherein like recognition is given to persons resident of this state and holding certificates from the Board of Pharmacy thereof.

Period for which certificates may be granted; revocation of certificate for cause.

SEC. 4410. Every certificate, and every renewal certificate issued by the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, shall entitle the person to whom it is granted to practice the profession of a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist for the period of three years. The board may refuse to grant a certificate to any person guilty of a felony or gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy; and may after notice and hearing, revoke a certificate for like cause, or for fraud in procuring the certificate. An appeal may be taken from the action of the board refusing to grant or revoking a certificate for such cause, to the governor and

attorney general, and the decision of which officers, either affirming or overruling the action of the board shall be final. Every certificate of registration and renewal certificate shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy or drug store of which the pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, to whom it is issued is the owner or manager, or in which he is employed.

SEC. 4411. The board shall charge and collect for the issuing and registration of certificates, the following fees: For the examination of an applicant for a certificate as a pharmacist, five dollars; for the examination of an applicant for a certificate as an assistant pharmacist, three dollars. In case any applicant fails to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may, within a year after such failure, present himself and be examined again without the payment of an additional fee. For issuing a renewal certificate to a pharmacist, two dollars; for issuing a renewal certificate to an assistant pharmacist, one dollar. For issuing a certificate to a pharmacist on presentation of a certificate granted by another state, fifteen dollars. All fees shall be paid in advance to the treasurer of the board, and by him covered into the state treasury monthly, to the credit of a fund, which is hereby appropriated for the use of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy. The compensation and expense of the members and officers of the board, and all expenses proper and necessary in the opinion of the board to discharge its duties under and enforce the law, shall be paid out of said fund upon the warrant of the auditor of state, issued upon a requisition signed by the president and secretary of the board.

Fees to be charged; where deposited.

SEC. 4412. If any person violates any of the provisions of section 4405, Revised Statutes, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than twenty days nor more than one hundred days, or both. Each day that any person violates any provision of the above named section shall constitute a separate offense. If any person shall file with the Ohio Board of Pharmacy any false or forged affidavit, or shall make under oath, any false statement with the intent to secure for himself, or for another person, any certificate of registration, or a renewal thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished as provided by law. Whoever, being a registered pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist, fails to display in a conspicuous place his certificate of registration, as required by section 4410 Revised Statutes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, and each day's violation of this provision of the last named section shall constitute a separate offense. The secretary of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy is charged with the duty of enforcing the laws relating to the practice of pharmacy. If he have information that any provision of the law has been or is being violated, he shall investigate the matter, and upon probable cause appearing, shall file a complaint and prosecute the offender. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney, when re-

Penalties.

quested by such secretary, to take charge of and conduct such prosecutions. All fines assessed and collected under prosecutions begun or caused to be begun by the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, shall be paid to the treasurer thereof, and by him covered into the state treasury monthly, to be credited to the fund for the use of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy.

SEC. 2. Sections 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411 and 4412 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

HARRY C. MASON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ASAHEL W. JONES,

President of the Senate.

Passed April 21st, 1898.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, Charles Kinney, Secretary of State of the state of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office, and in my official custody as Secretary of State, as required by the laws of the State of Ohio, of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my Official Seal, at Columbus, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1898.

CHARLES KINNEY,

Secretary of State.

[Seal.]

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

AN ACT

To provide against the adulteration of food and drugs.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That no person shall, within this state, manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell any drug or article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. * * * The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

SEC. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act.

(a) In the case of drugs: (1.) If when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein; (2.) If when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other pharmacopœia, or other standard work on materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work; (3.) If its strength, quality or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

(b.) In the case of food: (1.) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate, or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; (2.) If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; (3.) If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part extracted from it; (4.) If it is an imitation of, or if sold under the name of another article; (5.) If it consists, wholly, or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not—or, in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal; (6.) If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; (7.) If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health; provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of food, if *each and every package sold or offered for sale* be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds *with the name and per cent. of each ingredient therein, and are not injurious to health.*

SEC. 4. Every person manufacturing, offering or exposing for sale, or delivering to a purchaser any * * * articles of food included in the provisions of this act, shall furnish to any person interested, or demanding the same, who shall apply to him for the purpose, and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the analysis of any such * * * articles of food which is in his possession.

SEC. 5. Whoever refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of Section 4, and whoever violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred nor less than thirty days, or both. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale or selling an adulterated article of food * * * under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided for, all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles of which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, selling or offering for sale.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force in forty days from and after its passage.

Passed March 20, 1884.

LIQUOR LAW.

Ruling of the Food Commissioner relative to the sale of wines and liquors by the pharmacists of Ohio :

Whisky must conform to the standard of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, whisky. that is, it must contain not less than 50 per cent. nor more than 58 per cent. of alcohol by volume. It must not contain more than twenty-seven-hundredths (.27) per cent. of solids.

This alcohol percentage corresponds to from 100 to 116 government proof degrees.

Liquor which does not come within these limits may be sold, but not as whisky. Some other name must be used.

Brandy must contain not less than 46 per cent., nor more than 55 Brandy. per cent. of alcohol by volume, corresponding to from 92 to 110 proof degrees. It must not contain more than fifteen-hundredths (.15) per cent. of solids.

Gin must contain not less than 47 per cent. of alcohol by volume, Gin. corresponding to 94 proof degrees.

Rum must contain not less than 49 per cent. of alcohol by volume, Rum. corresponding to 98 proof degrees.

Domestic liquors must not be sold for foreign ; that is, California Domestic Brandy must not be sold for French Brandy ; New England Rum for Jamaica Rum, nor Domestic Gin for Holland Gin. Liquor.

Apple and Peach Brandies must be distilled from the fruit. Brandy.

The article heretofore sold as Blackberry Brandy must no longer be sold as such, because it is not distilled from the fruit. It may be sold as Blackberry Cordial, provided it is prepared according to the formula of the U. S. Dispensatory (National formulary.)

All Wines are classified as either White or Red, and all must come within the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, which are as follows :

All wines must contain not less than 12.4 per cent., nor more than 17.3 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

White Wines must contain not less than 1.5 per cent., nor more than 3.5 per cent. of solids.

Blackberry Wine must be prepared from the fruit. The use of salicylic acid, or other antiferment, or artificially carbonating, is prohibited.

**Branding and
Labeling.**

Every package in which liquor is sold or delivered must be branded with the name of the person or firm preparing the same, and also the words: "Containing no poisonous drugs or other added poison." If an original package is sold as received, already properly labeled, it does not need to be re-labeled by the second dealer.

The above does not apply to Wines.

Wines must be labeled "Pure Wine," "Wine," or "Compounded Wine."

"Pure Wine" is the fermented juice of the grape to which nothing has been added, and only such can be sold as "Pure Wine."

When processes of clarification have been used, or sugar has been added, the product must be sold and labeled simply "Wine," and the word "Pure" must not be used.

All Wines which have been fortified by the addition of spirit, or which have been sweetened but are otherwise pure, must be branded or labeled "Compounded Wine." Packages of such wine containing more than three gallons must be labeled on both ends in black letters at least one inch high. Packages containing more than one quart and up to three gallons must be labeled in black letters at least one-half inch high. Packages containing one quart or less must be labeled in black letters at least one-fourth inch high. Cases or boxes containing a number of small packages must also be labeled, the size of the letter corresponding to the amount contained in them.

All Wines designated under the law as Compounded Wine, even if prescribed by a physician as Port, Sherry or Catawba, shall have the words "Compounded Wine" attached thereto, as well as the physician's directions. However, any added drug or mixture changes said wine to the form of a prescription.

The word "Compounded" shall not apply to medicated wines, such as are put up for medicinal purposes only, neither does it apply to such wines as Ives' Seedling, Norton's Seedling, Blackberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry or Claret.

It is not necessary to label shelf bottles from which wines and liquors are sold.

For the convenience of the pharmacists of Ohio, a series of labels have been prepared and placed on sale with the association treasurer, John H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

POISON LAW.

(Sec. 6957 Revised Statutes of Ohio.)

Whoever sells or gives away, any quantity of arsenic less than one pound, without first mixing therewith soot or indigo in the proportion of one ounce of soot, or half an ounce of indigo to the pound of arsenic, or except upon the prescription of a physician, sells or gives away any quantity of any article belonging to the class usually denominated poisons, to any minor, or sells or gives away any such article to any person, without having first marked the word "poison" upon the label or wrapper containing the same, and registered in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the day and date upon which it is sold or given away, the quantity thereof, the name, age, sex, and color of person obtaining the same, the purpose for which it required, and the name and place of abode of the person for whom the same is intended, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than twenty dollars. [50 V. 167, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4.]

LABEL LAW.

(House Bill No. 92.)

AN ACT to provide for the proper labeling of poisonous articles.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That whenever any pharmacist, druggist or other dealer in poisons, chemicals, medicines and drugs, whether wholesale or retail, shall sell any drug or chemical, an indiscriminate or careless use of which would be destructive of human life, such dealer shall affix to each bottle or package of such drug, chemical or poison, a label printed in red ink, having on it the name of the article by which it is commonly known, the cautionary emblem of the skull and cross-bones, the words "caution and poison," and in addition thereto at least two of the most readily obtainable effective antidotes to such poisonous article.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of section one (1) of this act shall upon conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, nor less than ten (10) dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage.

NEAL R. HYSELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM V. MARQUIS,
President of the Senate.

Passed April 21, 1890.

MORPHINE LAW.

[House Bill No. 66.]

To prescribe the manner of selling the sulphate and other preparations of morphine in the state, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That it shall not be lawful for any person, other than a wholesale druggist or other dealer in drugs and medicines, to sell or offer for sale at wholesale, or for any person other than a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist, to sell or offer for sale at retail morphine or any of its salts, in this state, and it shall not be lawful for such person to sell or offer for sale, morphine or any of its salts, in any bottle, vial, envelope or other package, unless the same shall be wrapped in a scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles or vials used for the above purpose shall contain not more than one drachm each, and shall have in addition to said scarlet wrapper a scarlet label lettered in white letters, and the same must be upon both vial and wrapper, when vials are used, plainly naming the contents of said bottle; and further, that no person shall have the right to change any preparation of morphine from its original package to any other receptacle whatever for the purpose of retailing or dispensing therefrom, but it must be retailed or dispensed only from the original package with scarlet wrapper and scarlet label as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any one violating the provisions of the above section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for each and every violation of the preceding section.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after September 1, 1886.

JOHN C. ENTREKIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN O'NEIL,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Passed April 8, 1886.

A COMPILATION OF ALL LAWS
UPON THE OHIO STATUTE BOOKS
RELATING TO
THE SALE OF DRUGS.

By N. ROSEWATER,
CLEVELAND.

WILLFUL POISONING.

SECTION 6812. Whoever administers poison to a person with intent to kill or injure such person, or mingles poison with food, drink or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any human being, or willfully poisons any well, spring, cistern, or reservoir of water, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen nor less than two years.

PRESCRIBING WHILE INTOXICATED.

SEC. 6813. Whoever, while in a state of intoxication, prescribes or administers any poison, drug or medicine to another, which endangers the life of such person, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than twenty days.

PRESCRIBING SECRET COMPOUNDS.

SEC. 6814. Whoever prescribes any drug or medicine to another, the true nature and composition of which he does not, if required of, truly make known, but avows the same a secret medicine or compound, and thereby endangers the life of such other person, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than twenty days.

PROCURING MISCARRIAGE.

SEC. 6815. Whoever, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, prescribes or administers to her any medicine, drug or substance whatever, or with like intent uses any instrument or means whatever, unless such miscarriage is necessary to preserve her life, or is advised by two physicians to be necessary for that purpose, shall, if the woman either miscarries or dies in consequence thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than seven years nor less than one year.

DEFACING BRAND ON ANIMALS.

SEC. 6850. Whoever maliciously alters or defaces any artificial earmark or brand upon any horse, mare, foal, filly, jack mule, ass, sheep, goat, cow, ox, steer, bull, heifer or swine, the property of another, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both.

POISONING ANIMALS.

SEC. 6852. Whoever maliciously administers poison of any sort whatever, to any animal mentioned in Section 6850, the property of another, with intent to injure or destroy such animal, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

POISON LAW.

SEC. 6957. (*See law in full on preceding pages.*)

DEPOSITING POISON.

SEC. 6958. Whoever leaves or deposits any poison, or any substance containing poison, in any common, street, alley, lane or thoroughfare of any kind, or any yard or enclosure other than yard or enclosure occupied by such person, shall be fined not more than fifty nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days, or both, and shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained.

IMMORAL ARTICLES.

SEC. 7027. Whoever sells or offers to sell or gives away or has in his possession with or without intent to sell or give away, any obscene, lewd or indecent or lascivious book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, lithograph, engraving, picture, daguerrotype, photograph, stereoscopic picture, model, cast, instrument or article of indecent or immoral use, or instrument or article for procuring abortion or preventing conception; or advertises the same for sale; or writes or prints any letter, circular, handbill, card, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind, or gives information orally stating when, how or where or by what means any of the obscene, lewd, indecent or lascivious articles or things hereinbefore mentioned can be purchased or otherwise manufactured; or manufactures or draws and exposes or draws with intent to sell or have sold, or prints any such articles, shall be fined not more than one thousand nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; but nothing in this section or the next two sections shall be construed to affect teaching in regularly chartered medical colleges or the publication of standard medical books or the practice of regular practitioners of medicine or druggists in their legitimate business.

SEC. 7028 makes it unlawful to mail such matter or give notice through the mail where such things may be obtained.

ADVERTISING PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

SEC. 7029. Whoever prints or publishes any advertisement of any secret drug or nostrum, purporting it to be for the exclusive use of females, or which cautions females against their use when in a condition of pregnancy, or in any way publishes any account or description of any drug, medicine, instrument or apparatus for preventing conception or for procuring abortion or miscarriage, or keeps for sale or gratuitous distribution any newspaper, circular, pamphlet or book, containing such advertisement, account or description, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

DISTRIBUTING THE ABOVE.

SEC. 7030. Whoever sells or gives away or keeps for sale or gratuitous distribution any secret drug or nostrum, purporting to be exclusively for the use of females, or for preventing conception or procuring abortion or miscarriage, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

LABEL LAW.

(See law in full on preceding pages.)

MORPHINE LAW.

(See law in full on preceding pages.)

ADULTERATION LAW.

(See law in full on preceding pages.)

OHIO PHARMACY LAW.

(See law in full on preceding pages.)

THE DOW LIQUOR LAW.

(MAIN FEATURES.)

SEC. 8892. * * * * That upon the business of trafficking in spirituous, vinous, malt or any intoxicating liquor, there shall be assessed yearly * * * * the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. * * * *

SEC. 8899. The phrase "trafficking in intoxicating liquor," as used in this act, means the buying or procuring and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescription issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical, or sacramental purposes. * * * *

SEC. 8902. That the sale of intoxicating liquor, whether distilled, malt or vinous, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except by a regular druggist on the written prescription of a regular practicing physician for medical purposes only, is hereby declared unlawful.

SEC. 8903. (Sale to minors, except on written order of parents, guardian or family physician, prohibited with penalty.)

ATTENDANCE AT THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

1899.

Austin, W. C.	Painesville	Hopp, L. C.	Cleveland
Ackerman, Phil.	Columbus	Huddle, E. K.	Bloomville
Anderson, W. C.	Courtland	Kauffman, G. B.	Columbus
Ansley, B. C.	East Liverpool	Kaufmann, W. J.	Cleveland
Army, H. V.	Cleveland	Killer, A. W.	Columbus
Barnes, F. J.	Painesville	King, F. H.	Delphos
Beal, J. H.	Scio	Kuder, W. F.	Cleveland
Benfield, C. W.	Cleveland	Latin, Geo.	Dayton
Blackburn, J. E., Hon.	Columbus	McCann, J. M.	Toledo
Buchholtz, C. F.	Springfield	McConney, W. T.	Ravenna
Burger, A.	Toledo	McGaughey, J. H.	Bedford
Burkhardt, M. A.	Dayton	Matson, G. H., Jr.	Columbus
Burdsal, A. S.	Cincinnati	Metcalf, L. J.	Cleveland
Byrne, John	Columbus	Ogborn, W. H.	Cincinnati
Carey, M. J., M. D.	Cleveland	Ogier, W. R.	Columbus
Cobb, R. L.	Cleveland	Palmer, A. L.	Cleveland
Cook, A. B.	Ashtabula	Payne, C. E.	Port Clinton
Davis, J. B.	Lexington, Ky	Pollock, H.	Cleveland
De Lang, A.	Cincinnati	Rauschkolb, John	Columbus
Drackett, P. W.	Cincinnati	Selzer, E. R.	Cleveland
Feil, Jos.	Cleveland	Schellentrager, E. A.	Cleveland
Feuer, P. L.	Cleveland	Skillman, H.	Detroit, Mich.
Firmin, John	Findlay	Spayd, C. E.	Toledo
Flandermeyer, H. D.	Cleveland	Stausmeyer, C.	Fremont
Freericks, F. H.	Cincinnati	Stecher, F. W.	Cleveland
Garrett, O. N.	Hillsboro	Syferts, W. H.	Columbus
Gibson, C. S.	McConnellsville	Von Stein, J. H.	Upper Sandusky
Goodbread, J. N.	Nevada	Vortkamp, H. F.	Lima
Hannan, O. B.	Cleveland	Voss, G. W.	Cleveland
Harrold, E. M.	Columbus	Weisenburger, F. P.	Defiance
Healy, G. C.	Connellsville, Ind	Wetterstroem, A.	Cincinnati
Hechler, G. L.	Cleveland	Weyer, John	Cincinnati
Herbst, F. W.	Columbus	Young, B. S.	Ada
Herold, L.	Cleveland		

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Armstrong, G. R.	Pierce City, Mo.	1898
Diehl, C. Lewis, Third and Broadway	Louisville, Ky	1891
Dietrich, J. W.	Galesburg, Jasper Co., Mo.	1894
Ebert, A. E., 426 State	Chicago.	1891

Hoffman, Dr. Frederick, Charlottenberg-Kant st., 125	{ Berlin, Germany.....	1888
James, Frank L., Ph. D., M. D.	St. Louis, 615 Locust street	1896
Lyons, A. B.	Detroit, Mich.....	1888
Menkenmeller, C.	Wheeling, W. Va	1894
Mohr, Chas., 177 Dauphin	Mobile, Ala.....	1887
Remington, Prof. J. P., 1832 Pine	Philadelphia	1883
Rice, Charles, Bellevue Hospital	New York.....	1888
Sanford, J. A.	Stockton, Cal.....	1897
Spencer, J. G., M. D., Ph. D., F. C. S.	Cleveland, O.....	1897
Sheppard, S. A. D., 1129 Washington	Boston, Mass	1888
Squibb, E. R., M. D., 36 Doughty	Brooklyn.....	1882

ASSOCIATE MEMBER.

Peters, D. C.	La Porte, Indiana.....	1890
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ACTIVE LIFE MEMBERS.

Coblentz, V., Ph. G., Ph. D., 115 W. 68th st	New York City.....	1894
Glines, Geo. W.	Cleveland, O.....	1895
Hutchison, J. C.	Cambridge.....	1899

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Members are requested to report any inaccuracies in these lists, and notify the secretary and treasurer of all changes of address.

ADA, Hardin Co.

Sample, J. T.	1898
Young, B. S.	1891

AKRON, Summit Co.

Allen, S. E., 193 S. Howard	1886
Blocker, H. C., 111 N. Howard	1882
Case, J. H., 1128 E. Market	1885
Hart, D. P., 985 E. Market	1879
Himmelman, G. C., 177 S. Howard	1886
Laffer, J. M., 183 S. Howard	1886
Lemasters, W. O.	1899
McCaun, J. P.	1892
Sharpe, J. A., 104 E. Market	1887
Warner, A., 208 E. Market	1886

ALLIANCE, Stark Co.

Cassaday, A. S.	1884
Williams, R. G.	1882

ANSONIA, Darke Co.

Hostetter, T. J.	1889
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ASHLAND, Ashland Co.

Wiest, S. G.	1889
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ASHTABULA, Ashtabula Co.

Cook, A. B.	1892
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BARNESVILLE, Belmont Co.

Ely, E. S.	1885
Wilson, T. G.	1896

BATAVIA, — Co.

Beck, J. J.	1886
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BEALLSVILLE, Monroe Co.

Steward, S. V.	1899
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BEDFORD, Cuyahoga Co.

McGaughey, I. H.	1885
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BELLAIRES, Belmont Co.

Henry, Wm. F.	1892
Huffman, M.	1890
Tomlinson, Thos.	1896
Wyrick, C. M.	1890

BELLEFONTAINE, Logan Co.

Murdoch, A. W.	1890
Rea, D. E.	1890



BELLEVILLE, Richland Co.	
Hare A	1884
Young, M. E.	1898
BELLEVUE Huron Co.	
Brinker, J. H.	1885
BELLE CENTRE, Logan Co.	
Valentine, R. H.	1899
BELPRE, Washington Co.	
Stone, B. L.	1899
BEREA, Cuyahoga Co.	
Mattison, T. C.	1887
BERLIN HEIGHTS, Erie Co.	
Tuttle, C., M. D.	1886
BETTSVILLE, Butler Co.	
Hitchman, A.	1884
BLANCHESTER, Clinton Co.	
Moon, A. M., Ph. G.	1894
Moon, D. H.	1884
BLOOMVILLE, Seneca Co.	
Huddle, E. K.	1897
BLUFFTON, Allen Co.	
Hauenstein, A.	1883
BRIDGEPORT, Belmont Co.	
Ourant, C. W.	1899
BRYAN, Williams Co.	
Niell, J. A.	1896
BUCYRUS, Crawford Co.	
Farquhar, W.	1887
Haines, Lowell B.	1895
BYESVILLE, — Co.	
Heiner, C. A.	1898
CALDWELL, Noble Co.	
Bowron, W. H.	1894
CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey Co.	
Downing, Lee.	1898
Dowgar, J. B.	1882
CAMDEN, Preble Co.	
Bohn, J. H.	1884
CANAL FULTON, Stark Co.	
Jackson, C. E.	1897
CANTON, Stark Co.	
Ink, H. H.	1886
Janson, Edwin L.	1895
Kapper, M.	1884
Koons, C. W.	
Nye, C. N.	
Ort, E. L.	
Shanafelt, F. P.	
Schlaubach, E. J.	
Sollman, L.	
CARDINGTON, Morrow Co.	
Shaw, F.	1888
CARROLLTON, Carroll Co.	
Sterling, S. L.	1892
CEDARVILLE, Greene Co.	
Ridgway, B. C.	1886
CHARDON, Geauga Co.	
Cook, E. A.	1898
CHEVIOT, Hamilton Co.	
Hildreth, N. G.	1884
CHICAGO, Huron Co.	
Owen, A.	1890
CHILLICOTHE, Ross Co.	
Howson, A. B.	1885
Lansing, R. H.	1880
Nipgen, J. A.	1880
Steele, W. W.	
Sulzbacker, W. F.	1884
CINCINNATI, Hamilton Co.	
Betz, O. E., 1434 Eastern.	1884
Dawe, W. T., 64 Broadway.	1894
DeLang, A., 4th and Broadway.	1886
Drackett, P. W., 217 East 6th.	1896
Eger George, 1933 Central.	1890
Eichberg, J. H., Dr., 7th and Race.	1884
Fabing, J., Walnut and Liberty.	1884
Fennel, C. T. P., 8th and Race.	1884
Fieber, G. A., 2400 Spring Grove.	1891
Freericks, Chas., Jr., Madison ave. and Grandin road.	1894
Freericks, F. H.	1894
Fromme, A., 3431 Eastern.	1884
Greyer, J.	1881
Groenland, R., 5th and Central.	1886
Hall, W. J., 4th and Elm.	1884
Hawkins, R. L., 12th and Elm.	1884
Heineman, O., Linn and Laurel.	1884
Herman, P. E., Glenway and 1st ave. Price Hill.	1893
Hoberg, H. H., Wade and Cutter.	1893
Hoffing, A. J., McLean & Harrison.	1884
Hollenbeck, E. F., 8th & Baymiller.	1882
Kallmeyer, F. G., 8th and Race.	1886
Kiehl, W., 119 Calhoun.	1896
Kipp, E., Hopple and Colerain.	1891
Kisker, F. W., 1512 Harrison ave.	1893
Klayer, L., 9th and Elm.	1881

Koehnken, H. H. Park and McMillan	1880
Koenig, J. H., 1009 Central	1881
Kutchback, J. F., Blue Rock and Lakeman	1887
Lippert, O. C. F., Liberty and Freeman ave	1886
Lloyd, C. G., Court and Plum	1886
Lloyd, J. U., Court and Plum	1879
Lloyd, N. Ashley, Court and Plum	1880
Meininger, A., Hamilton and Chase	1880
Merrell, C. G., 525 E. 5th	1890
Merrell, Geo., 525 E. 5th	1880
Ogborn, W. H., 617 Race	1894
Otis, J. C., 6th and Vine	1882
Overbeck, B. H., Jr., Freeman and Dayton	1890
Phillips, C. W.	1882
Ruppert, J., Price's Hill	1879
Sauer, L. W., 2103 Central	1884
Simonson, W., 9th and Race	1885
Stein, O., 217 E. 6th	1891
Ulen, H. C., 7th and Mound	1896
Vilner, H., McMicken ave	1894
Vogeler, F., 521 E. 6th	1891
Voss, E., 12th and Vine	1891
Wagner, H., 9th and Linn	1886
Wells, A. D., 4th and Central	1893
Wetterstroem, A., 2867 Colerain	1888
Wetterstroem, Theo. D., Ph. G., Cooper and Spring Grove ave	1892
Weyer, J., Atlas Nat. Bank bldg.	1879
Whitaker, B.	1885
Wrede, H., Sedamville	1881
Yorston, M. M., 429 Central	1882
Zuenkler, J. F., Vine and McMicken	1884

CIRCLEVILLE, Pickaway Co.

Evans, S. B.	1882
Fickhardt, F. L.	1885
Grand-Girard, G. F.	1891

CLEVELAND, Cuyaboga Co.

Acker, P., 252 Pearl	1883
Acker, J., 252 Pearl	1888
Albrecht, Jcs., 1330 Central	1897
Arnold, D. R., 198 Euclid	1884
Arny, H. V.	1898
Aubley, S., 2358 Broadway	1892
Bauer, J. M., Payne cor. Huntington	1891
Bartlett, J. A., 2606 Broadway	1892
Beckenbach, E., 223 Superior	1889
Bechberger, C. J., Willson & Hough	1899
Bechberger, H., 515 Kinsman	1890
Benfield, C. W., 619 Willson	1887
Benfield, H. E., Hough & Crawford	1894
Bock, F., Woodland and Southern	1885
Brezina, C. J., 535 Scovill	1894
Brinsmade, W. H., 638 W. Madison	1896
Bruce, J., 544 Prospect	1880
Buescher, C. F., 985 Pearl	1894

Carey, M. J., 552 St. Clair	1885
Cobb, L. A., 114 Superior	1880
Cobb, R. L., 114 Superior	1883
Deutsch, J. W., Euclid cor. Sheriff	1884
Deutsch, Sol., 339 Woodland	1894
Dollinger, G. A., 1003 Woodland	1889
Drach, G. L., 1829 Broadway	1887
Dvorak, J., Jr	1891
Feil, J., 41 Fourth ave	1884
Feil, S. R., 1250 Central	1888
Felt, F. D., 106 Prospect	1884
Feuer, P. L., 1002 Payne	1897
Flandermeyer, H. D., 113 Merchant	1880
Flandermeyer, H. H., 305 St. Clair	1886
Fortlage H. J., 182 Seymour	1885
Foster, C. E.	1897
Gaube, E., 1156 Lorain	1887
Gehring, J. M., 158 Quincy	1885
Gill, A. H., 80 Brooker	1883
Gleim, J. C., Superior cor. Square	1887
Grosse, W. F., Bond st	1884
Haake, W. H., 795 Central	1893
Hall, L. B., 111 Water	1880
Handlei, Wm., 1897 Pearl	1895
Hannan, O. B., 114 Superior	1891
Hatch, A. L., 41 Willson	1894
Hechler, E. H., 1099 Broadway	1894
Hechler, G. L., 1099 Broadway	1890
Herold, L., 1663 Broadway	1897
Hildreth, C. B., 1277 Euclid	1897
Hopp, L. C., 198 Euclid	1879
Kaufmann, Wm. J., 295 W. Madison	1899
Keiper, F., 780 Lorain	1884
Kieffer, G., 620 Lorain	1880
Kiplinger, J. W., 36 Afton	1884
Krause, J., 787 Woodland	1896
Kuder, W. F., 342 Jennings	1891
Kuhlmeier, H., 521 Pearl	1883
Lane, E. B., 1197 Euclid	1880
Lehr, John, 1526 Lorain	1886
Lehr, Phillip, 1145 Lorain	1880
Lohman, O. F., Woodlnd & Southern	1880
Marshall, W. G., 261 Superior	1897
May, A. F., 109 ntario	1880
Metcalf, L. J., 111 Water	1885
Meyer, W. V. Superior cor. Squares	1887
Miller, F. J., 431 Cedar	1896
Mund, J. F., 1386 Broadway	1883
Myers, Daniel, 111 Water	1880
Oster, F. C., 1261 St. Clair	1897
Palmer, A. L., 160 Huron	1897
Probeck, G. J., 223 Detroit	1886
Renneckar C. E., 769 Republic	1897
Robinson, G. R., 302 Cedar	1885
Rosewater, N., 954 Woodland	1879
Schamps, G. M., Euclid cor. Sheriff	1883
Schellentrager, E. A., 1111 St. Clair	1880
Schlitt, H. M., 534 Central	1884
Schmidt, Carl, 1871 Pearl	1880
Schneider, E. F., 2238 Euc id	1896



Schoenhut, C. H., 199 Superior.....	1887
Selzer, E. R., 1492 Superior.....	1885
Selzer, O. E., 1492 Superior.....	1897
Sexton, H. A., 957 Central.....	1897
Sherwood, H. J., Jr., 979 Woodland.....	1887
Shirley, Perin, 440 Bolton.....	1897
Silberling, J. H., 58 Professor.....	1884
Smithnight, A., 204 Cedar.....	1880
Sords, T. V., cor. Detroit and Pearl.....	1885
Spencer, Mary H., 368 Central.....	1885
Spieth, W. F., 1111 Case.....	1879
Stecher, F. W., 1066 Pearl.....	1886
Stecher, H. W., 1066 Pearl.....	1885
Stern, A. O., 197 St. Clair.....	1897
Strong, E. L., 112 Superior.....	1897
Tielke, M. G., 474 Detroit.....	1897
Urban, J. P., 356 Ontario.....	1880
Urban, T. U., 1674 St. Clair.....	1892
Voss, G. W., Forest and Woodland.....	1883
Wagner, H. G.....	1892
Webb, F. C., (Peoria, Ill.).....	1891
Weiler, J. J., 531 Woodland.....	1881
Witte, L. H., 350 Superior.....	1894
Zickes, O., 1048 Clark.....	1886

CLYDE, Sandusky Co.

Rabe, E. M.....	1891
Tiffany, H. B.....	1883

COLUMBIANA, Columbiana Co.

Ink, C. E.....	1884
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COLUMBUS, Franklin Co.

Ackerman, P. J., 549 N. High.....	1888
Brewer, John.....	1898
Beany, W. W., Long and Garfield.....	1884
Blackburn, J. E., Hon.....	1891
Braun, H., 24 N. High.....	1879
Brodbeck, W. T., Mt. Vernon & 20th.....	1883
Brown, W. C., 52-54 W. Spring.....	1886
Byrne, John, 200 N. High.....	1884
Feiel, A., 520 E. Main.....	1891
Harrold, E. E., 169 King ave.....	1898
Hatton, E. W., 90 N. High.....	1893
Helfrich, E. D., Ph. G., 413 S. High.....	1897
Herbst, E., M. D., 77 E. State.....	1888
Herbst, F. W., 13 S. High.....	1879
Herpich, J. L., 116 E. Main.....	1894
Holman, H. N.....	1883
Homeier, L. G., 165 E. State.....	1888
Hoppe, H., 482 S. Fourth.....	1898
Huston, Charles, 47 S. High.....	1879
Kammerer, Wm., 410 S. Sixth.....	1891
Kauffman, G. B., Front & Chestnut.....	1886
Kauffman, L. B., Front & Chestnut.....	1886
Kienzle, F., 658 S. High.....	1888
Kiler, A. Wm., 84 High.....	1899
Lentz, C. F., 649 W. Broad.....	1888
Matson, G. H., 662 E. Long.....	1896
Ogier, W. R., 185 Hamilton.....	1879

Rauschkolb, J., 251 S. Fourth.....	1881
Reinert, L., Jr., 1024 E. Long.....	1884
Schueller, E., 281 S. High.....	1879
Schueller, F. W., 232 S. High.....	1880
Syfert, W. H., 25 E. State.....	1891
Wendt, C.....	1898
Woodruff, Charles W.....	1895

COLUMBUS GROVE, Putnam Co.

Crawford, W. L.....	1891
Hauck, T.....	1884
Holmes, B.....	1899

CONNEAUT, Ashtabula Co.

Guthrie, J. H.....	1882
Rigby, H. F.....	1899
Symond, A. H.....	1885

CORTLAND, Trumbull Co.

Andrews, W. C.....	1896
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COSHOCTON, Coshocton Co.

Anderson, C. E.....	1898
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COVINGTON, Miami Co.

Worley, G.....	1882
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CRESTLINE, Crawford Co.

Fireoved, J. L.....	1898
Orth, E. P.....	1880

CRESTON, Wayne Co.

Matteson, J. G.....	1899
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DAYTON, Montgomery Co

Burkhardt, M. A., 3d and St. Clair.....	1886
Chase, Harry.....	1898
Deitz, J. C., 529 S. Wayne.....	1880
Francisco, C. C., 1263 W. Third.....	1891
Graybill, Wm. P., 1345 W. Third.....	1891
Griffith, H. H., 219 W. Fourth.....	1884
Good, J. C., Jefferson and Warren.....	1891
Jenkins, Wm. P.....	1898
Kafer, Wm., Third and Lincoln.....	1894
Kalter, G. W., 413 S. Main.....	1887
Latin, G., 32 S. Main.....	1884
Latin, A., Third and Perry.....	1891
Lautenschlager, G. C., 226 N. Valley.....	1887
Leonhard, L. C., Fifth and Main.....	1881
Mayer, J. A., 16 N. Main.....	1890
Martin, Geo. W., Cincinnati & Wash.....	1896
Nipgen, F. M., Fifth and Williams.....	1891
Prass, J. N., First and Main.....	1891
Pretzinger, R., 41 E. Third.....	1895
Rotterman, C. E., Third and St. Clair.....	1891
Shney, L. L., Fifth and Western.....	1894
Spengler, J. G., Third and Webster.....	1882

DEFIANCE, Defiance Co.

Weisenburger, Frank P.....	1895
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DELAWARE, Delaware Co.

Aigin, S. C	1885
Murray, F. M., M. D	1885
Pfiffner, F. J. R	1880
Starr, F. M	1889

DELPHOS, Allen Co.

King, F. H	1886
Wahmhoff, J. H	1880
Wahmhoff, F. S	1882

DOYLESTOWN, Wayne Co.

Hochstettler, J. C	1885
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DRESDEN, Muskingum Co.

Hornung, J	1882
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EAST LIVERPOOL, Columbiana Co.

Ansley, B. C	1898
Hodson, J. D	1888
Vale, B. E	1899

EAST PALESTINE, Columbiana Co.

Frazer, H. J	1882
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EAST TOLEDO, Lucas Co.

Bach, W. J	1880
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EDGERTON, Williams Co.

Chilcote, W. H	1894
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ELDORADO, Preble Co.

Billman, J. L	1899
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ELYRIA, Lorain Co.

Eady, H. J	1882
Hague, E. U	1892
Hill, F. P	1883

EMPIRE, Jefferson Co.

Minor, H. S	1899
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FARMERSVILLE, Montgomery Co.

Sargent, J. H. O	1898
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FAYETTEVILLE, Brown Co.

Fitzpatrick, S. J	1892
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FINDLAY, Hancock Co.

Firmin, J. C	1892
Frey, W. J	1892
Miller, A. C	1888
Terrell, E. A	1887

FOSTORIA, Seneca Co.

Campbell, B. B	1883
Eshelman, L. J	1884
Hampshire, J. H	1893
Zigler, W. A	1894

FREDERICKTOWN, Knox Co.

Dague, J. C	1894
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FREMONT, Sandusky Co.

Grund, H. G	1880
Stausmyer, C	1883
Thomas, E. S	1880
Zimmerman, L. P	1880

GALION, Crawford Co.

Christman, R. S	1897
Hackedorn, M. L	1880
Reisinger, L. K	1881

GALLIPOLIS, Gallia Co.

Kerr, C. D	1882
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GARRETTSVILLE, Portage Co.

Eisenhour, C. L	1887
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GERMANO, Harrison Co.

Croskey, J. G	1899
Marshall, J. A., Ph. C	1899

GERMANTOWN, Montgomery Co.

Hildabolt, C. W	1887
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GETTYSBURG, Darke Co.

Miller, P. B	1884
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GRAND RAPIDS, Wood Co.

Gardner, A. J., M. D	1881
Thurston, A	1885

GREENVILLE, Darke Co.

Kipp, Wm	1888
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HAMDEN JUNC., Vinton Co.

Lewis, A. L	1882
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HAMILTON, Butler Co.

Krone, C	1889
Lehmkuhl, J. B	1887
Schwartz, J. C	1880

HANOVERTON, Columbiana Co.

Cross, T. D	1897
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HARBOR, Ashtabula Co.

Schaffner, C. F	1888
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HARMAR, Washington Co.

Buchanan, C. R	1884
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HASKINS, Wood Co.

Twining, H. A	1897
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HIGHLAND, Highland Co.

Bonar, R. S	1884
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HILLSBORO, Highland Co.

Garrett, O. N	1888
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HOLGATE, Henry Co.

Voight, F. H	1881
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HOPEDALE, Harrison Co.	
Baker, T. M.	1890
HOYTSVILLE, Wood Co.	
Weimer, J. E.	1894
HUBBARD, Trumbull Co.	
Cramer, S. P.	1884
HUNTSVILLE, Logan Co.	
Kerr, F. P.	1889
HURON, Erie Co.	
Morse, Geo. B.	1895
IRONDALE, Jefferson Co.	
Holloway, J. D.	1899
JACKSON, Jackson Co.	
Clews, P. H.	1898
Hale, W. F., M. D.	1884
JAMESTOWN, Greene Co.	
Carpenter, G. O.	1891
KENTON, Hardin Co.	
Dean, W. D.	1885
KILBOURNE, Delaware Co.	
Andrews, Mrs. Delia A.	1885
KINSMAN, Trumbull Co.	
Haefner, C. A.	1898
LANCASTER, Fairfield Co.	
White, E. B.	1881
LEBANON, Warren Co.	
Reid, H.	1881
LEIPSIC, Defiance Co.	
Lowry, A. J.	1893
LIMA, Allen Co.	
Cunningham, H.	1893
Cramer, D.	1893
Harley, J. P.	1887
Heister, C. W.	1889
Hover, H. B.	1893
Mellville, W. M.	1884
Vortkamp, H. F.	1884
LOGAN, Hocking Co.	
Harrington, F.	1879
LORAMIE, Shelby Co.	
Quinlan, W. H.	1884
LOUDONVILLE, Ashland Co.	
Frankiser, J. F., Ph. G.	1899
LOVELAND, Clermont Co.	
Schuesler, J. J.	1882
LYNCHBURG, Highland Co.	
Goddard, B. F.	1896
McCOMB, Hancock Co.	
Henney, C. E.	1893
McCONNELLSVILLE, Morgan Co.	
Gibson, C. S.	1898
MADISONVILLE, Hamilton Co.	
Klein, D.	1882
MALVERN, Carroll Co.	
Ross, J. H.	1892
MANSFIELD, Richland Co.	
Ashbrook, C. S.	1886
Lindsey, E. H.	1883
Wagner, C. W.	1889
MANTUA STATION, Portage Co.	
Frost, A. E.	1897
MARIETTA, Washington Co.	
Styer, W. H.	1890
MARION, Marion Co.	
Headley, J. W.	1890
Sweeney, Geo. W.	1895
MARYSVILLE, Union Co.	
Ligget, N. E.	1881
MASSILLON, Stark Co.	
Baltzley, Z. T.	1882
Kirchhofer, P. P.	1882
MAUMEE, Lucas Co.	
Eckirt, L. A.	1897
MECHANICSBURG, Champaign Co.	
Taylor, J. P.	1896
MEDINA, Medina Co.	
Albro, W. H.	1881
McDowell, O. H.	1883
MENDON, Mercer Co.	
Bevan, J.	1882
MIAMISBURG, Montgomery Co.	
Bohm, M. G.	1890
Gwinner, A. F.	1891
MIDDLETOWN, Butler Co.	
Johnson, C. B.	1894
Johnson, W. H.	1886

MILFORD, Clermont Co.

Fee, Wm. R. 1893

MILLERSBURG, Holmes Co.

Strome, J. J. 1882

*** MONTPELIER, Williams Co.**

Mercer, E. L. 1899

MT. BLANCHARD, Hancock Co.

Clark, S. L. 1883

MT. GILEAD, Morrow Co.

Swingle, J. L. 1880

MT. VERNON, Knox Co.

Green, H. M. 1894

MORRISTOWN, Belmont Co.

Israel, R. S. 1897

MOSCOW, Clermont Co.

Love, J. C. 1894

NAPOLEON, Henry Co.

Saur, J. C. 1887

NEVADA, Wyandot Co.

Goodbread, J. N. 1881

NEWARK, Licking Co.

Crayton, A. F. 1896

Jones, W. D. 1881

Twining, F. E. 1894

NEW BREMEN, Auglaize Co.

Hoffman, J. L. 1881

NEW CARLISLE, Clark Co.

Miller, E. C., M. D. 1888

NEW LONDON, Huron Co.

Starbird, B. F. 1884

NEW MATAMORAS, Washington Co.

McMunn, O. M. 1893

West, W. L., M. D. 1883

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Tuscarawas Co.

Brister, S. J. 1897

Miller, W. H. 1895

Rea, F. C. 1899

NEW RICHMOND, Clermont Co.

Moss, J. W. 1882

NEW STRAITSVILLE, Perry Co.

Spencer, H. 1884

N. WATERFORD, Columbiana Co.

Vollnagle, P. F. 1884

NORTH AMHERST, Lorain Co.

Nicholl, E. H. 1888

NORWALK, Huron Co.

Harter, O. M. 1897

Stein, F. L. 1897

Uthe, Charles B. 1895

OAK HARBOR, Ottawa Co.

Schimansky, F. J. 1899

OTTAWA, Putnam Co.

Graham, A., Jr. 1886

Kelley, W. A. 1893

Kelly, W. W. 1881

Robenalt, A. R. 1893

PAINESVILLE, Lake Co.

Austin, W. C. 1892

Barnes, F. J. 1896

Werner, W. M. 1896

PEEBLES, Adams Co.

Ralston, J. O., M. D. 1898

Yankie, J. W. 1894

PIQUA, Miami Co.

Wilson, A. C. 1886

Piercy, C. G. 1885

POMEROY, Meigs Co.

Reed, C. D. 1882

Seeborn, A. W. 1881

PORT CLINTON, Ottawa Co.

Payne, Charles E. 1886

PROSPECT, Marion Co.

Cook, F. M. 1886

PORTSMOUTH, Scioto Co.

Amann, C. E., Jr. 1881

Amann, F. 1881

Whitaker, A. M. 1892

RAWSON, Hancock Co.

Anten, E. B. 1892

RAVENNA, Portage Co.

McConney, W. T. 1884

REPUBLIC, Seneca Co.

Charles, X. F. 1886

RICHWOOD, Union Co.

Conkright, A. B. 1886

Wolgast, Mel C. 1895

RIPLEY, Brown Co.

Maddox, W. E. 1884

ROCKY RIDGE, Ottawa Co.
Barringer, D., M. D.1885

RUTLAND, Meigs Co.
Barrett, B. S.1898

ST. MARY'S, Auglaize Co.
McIntyre, C. L.1897

SALEM, Columbiana Co.
Bolger, J. C.1883
French, L. B.1883
Hawkins, M. S.1880
Trimble, R. P.1884

SANDUSKY, Erie Co.
Biehl, L. A.1884
Lehrer, C. A.1881
Pape, Josephine.1885

SCIO, Harrison Co.
Baird, E. H.1899
Beal, J. H.1894
Buzzard, J. M.1899
Creighton, Mary L.1899

SHELBY, Richland Co.
Melsheimer, E. J.1883

SHERBODSVILLE, Carroll Co.
Marshall, J. A., Ph. C.1899

SHILOH, Richland Co.
Fenner, J. C.1883

SIDNEY, Shelby Co.
Amann, C.1881
Thompson, H. W.1881
White, A. S.1899

SMITHFIELD, Jefferson Co.
Pierce O. B.1898

SPRINGFIELD, Clarke Co.
Bakhaus, A.1882
Buchholtz, C. F.1899
Burton, G. F.1880
Casper, T. J., M. D.1879
Coblentz, G.1887
Lisle, J. D., M. D.1884
Schmidt, A.1890
Troupe, Theo.1880

STEUBENVILLE, Jefferson Co.
Blackburn, C. E.1892
Burgoyne, W. R.1884
Cope, J. C.1899
Johnson, J. M.1884

Johnson, T.1882
Johnson, W. R.1887
Stewart, H. M.1884

SUMMERFIELD, Noble Co.
Dew, C. H.1896
Dew, J. T.1882

SWANTON, Fulton Co.
Price, A. Q.1886

TIFFIN, Seneca Co.
Fleck, J. J.1890
Hubbard, E. B.1884
Kinnaman.1895
Ohl, O. A.1895
Wagner, Emil J.1895
Witschner, M. G.1884

TOLEDO Lucas Co.
Bower, F. T., 902 Cherry.1881
Bowman, W. M., 529 Magnolia.1898
Burger, A., 1706 Adams.1881
Cheney, F. J., 342 Huron.1881
Gysel, R., 939 Summit.1881
Haag, E. H., 601 Monroe.1896
Heitzman, A., 1132 Broadway.1881
Lembke, C. H. F., 557 Nebraska ave.1899
McCann, J. M., 601 La Grange.1890
Spayd, C. E., 502 Monroe.1881
Spayd, H. W., 846 Broadway.1891
Thompson, A. M., 701 Summit.1888
Yeager, G. LeG., Drawer M.1898
Walding, W. J., 108 Summit.1881

TROY, Miami Co.
Parsons, G. F.1880
Tobey, C. W.1879

URICHSVILLE, Tuscarawas Co.
Evans, M. S.1898
Gordon, T. G.1899

UPPER SANDUSKY, Wyandot Co.
Berg, F.1880
Bilhardt, A.1889
Kenan, G. W.1889
Stutz, H. E.1893
Tschanen, G. W.1882
Tschanen, W. T.1883
Von Stein, J. H.1879

URBANA, Champaign Co.
Connor, J. O.1882
Cramer, G. W.1881

UTICA, Licking Co.
Benedict, A. E.1888

VAN WERT, Van Wert Co.

Hines, J. A.1887

VERMILLION, Erie Co.

Baumhardt, A. D.1894

VERSAILLES, Darke Co.

Stierle, J. G.1885

WAPAKONETA, Auglaize Co.

Franke, A.1884

Kayser, Wm.1885

Hunter, T. C.1899

WARREN, Trumbull Co.

Hapgood, G. W.1899

WARSAW, Coshocton Co.

Lawson, D. J.1882

WASHINGTON C. H., Fayette Co.

Baldwin, A. T.1888

Harlow, C. D.1898

Henderson, C. B.1898

Smith, R. W.1898

WATERVILLE, Lucas Co.

Rupp, J. W.1892

WAUSEON, Fulton Co.

Nachtrieb, C. J.1881

WAVERLY, Pike Co.

Dean, A. H.1887

Hutt, P.1887

WAYNESBURGH, Stark Co.

Scott, E.1892

WELLSTON, Jackson Co.

Henry, J. W., M. D.1891

WESTON, Wood Co.

Mudge, W. D.1894

WEST ALEXANDRIA, Preble Co.

Davis, J. E.1884

WEST JEFFERSON, Madison Co.

Taylor, Z. R.1899

WEST LIBERTY, Logan Co.

Maxwell, G. F., Ph. G.1886

WEST MANSFIELD, Logan Co.

Moore, J. C.1886

WHARTON, Wyandot Co.

Kear, G. W., Jr.1896

WILKESVILLE, Vinton Co.

Steele, B. E.1899

WILLIAMSBURGH, Clermont Co.

Beall, A.1882

WILLOUGHBY, Lake Co.

Law, G. F.1885

WILMINGTON, Clinton Co.

Brown, G. W.1885

Grantham, K. H.1891

WOOSTER, Wayne Co.

Boyd, S. H.1886

Laubach, G. B.1883

WORTHINGTON, Franklin Co.

Leasure, H.1893

XENIA, Greene Co.

Farrell, H. J.1886

Fleming, E. C.1890

YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning Co.

Averbeck, M. J.1883

Davis, H. C.1897

Kaercher, H. F., Ph. G.1892

Krauter, C. H.1887

Rhoads, J. E.1897

ZANESVILLE, Muskingum Co.

Conrade, F. W.1899

Graham, C. V.1882

Nye, H. L.1882

Widney, H. M.1883

ZANESFIELD, Logan Co.

Stahl, H.1883

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.

Dabney, E. G.1898

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.

Odbert, J. H., 195 E. Randolph1894

INDIANA.

Connersville, Fayette Co.

Healey, G. C.1896

Mineral Springs.

Williamson, E. B.1897

KENTUCKY.

Lexington

Ballard, J. C.1894

Davis, J. B.1897

MASSACHUSETTS.

Winthrop, Suffolk Co.

Lamb, C. E.1895

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.

Church, W. C.1898

Skillman, H., care P. D. & Co.1891

Fremont, Newaygo Co.

Hoyt, T. G.1899

NEBRASKA.

Gretna Green.

Taggart, P. S.1894

NEW YORK.

New York City

Blitz, J. S.1894

Goodsell, W. R., P. O. Box 229.1894

Christian, J. F., 41 John st.1897

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.

Bohn, C. H., Ph. G., 2d and Poplar.1890

Pittsburg.

Rauch, Harvey M. care of W. J. Forrest, 80 Washington ave.1899

RESIGNED.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
Altenberg, P. J.	1887	1894
Anderson, W. P.	1881	1890
Baumgartner, F.	1880	1897
Baker, P. A.	1885	1896
Bayer, E. W.	1886	1896
Beam, J. H.	1887	1895
Beeman, E. E.	1891	1899
Bellerman, J. H.	1881	1892
Bentley, E. S.	1882	1895
Berger, J., Jr.	1882	1898
Blackburn, A. W.	1891	1898
Blackenhorn, H.	1884	1891
Bohl, C.	1881	1895
Borher, H. J.	1892	1897
Buell, W. H.	1881	1886
Busch, A.	1884	1887
Busch, Henry.	1884	1887
Burgess, M. S.	1887	1891
Byrider, J. H.	1887	1895
Champney, A. R.	1881	1889
Coblentz, F. H.	1886	1896
Crane, R. W.	1884	1896
Cupp, C. V.	1885	1897
Dick, C.	1885	1896
Dolph, W. H.	1884	1885
Douds, B. J., M. D.	1892	1894
Douds, W. H.	1892	1897
Dow, M. Cora.	1894	1897
Doyle, S.	1884	1895
Dreher, L.	1880	1896

		<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
Elfers, J. C.	Cincinnati	1883	1890
Ellsworth, C. S.	Brecksville	1886	1893
Evans, J. S.	Cincinnati	1884	1891
Everett, E. S.	Portland, Me	1880	1884
Emerich, J. H.	Sandusky	1885	1896
Farquhar, J.	Bucyrus	1895	1896
Feemster, W.	Cincinnati	1884	—
Field, J. W.	Marysville	1880	1896
Fogle, G. T.	Alliance	1881	1893
Flexer, A. W.	Joliet, Ill	1885	1890
Foland, D. J.	Wilmington	1831	—
Friedland, J. L.	Coaltton	1884	1896
Gerstacker, M.	Cleveland	1882	1896
Godfray, C. P.	Fostoria	1885	1894
Goodman, C.	Cincinnati	1880	1891
Gordon, W. J. M.	Cincinnati	1884	1898
Glaser, C. H.	Norwalk	1881	1896
Grossklaus, J. F.	Navarre	1882	1897
Grossman, F. A.	Cleves	1884	1895
Haag, G. D.	Cleveland	1884	1897
Hall, F. D.	Newark	1888	1895
Hatton, E. M., M. D.	Columbus	1880	1894
Hauser, J. C.	Sandusky	1881	1892
Harlow, C. D.	—	1891	1894
Hawthorne, D. M.	—	1884	1894
Heister, J. P.	Cincinnati	1884	1891
Heister, L.	Cincinnati	1880	1885
Heisel, C. L.	Columbus	1894	1896
Hessler, E. M.	Cleveland	1890	1896
Hoffman, Julius	Cincinnati	1884	1899
Hoopes, W. W.	Minerva	1884	—
Hovekamp, J. J.	Cincinnati	1881	1894
Hoyt, H. H.	North Fairfield	1882	1886
Hudson, W. J.	South Charleston	1882	—
Hutchings, J. C.	Bellevue	1884	—
Irwin, J. L.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1884	—
Johnston, F. T.	Bucyrus	1879	1898
Jones, T. A.	Venedocia	1882	1886
Kaestlin, S. E.	Cleveland	1887	1897
Keiper, L.	Cleveland	1880	1898
Kennedy, S. L.	Felicity	1894	1898
Koch, H.	Cincinnati	1886	—
Krebs, C.	Cleveland	1888	1897
Kuerze, R. M.	Cincinnati	1881	1898
Lee, E. S.	Roscoe	1882	1886
Luckey, G. W.	South Charleston	1886	1896
McGonagle, S. B.	Brilliant	1884	1891
McKeown, S. W.	Youngstown	1884	1897
Mandabach, P. A.	Columbus	1887	1896
Meggenhoffen, E.	Chillicothe	1881	1894
Merrell, A. H.	Cincinnati	1884	1886
Montanus, P. E.	Springfield	1882	—
Nichols, J.	Columbus	1880	1891
Orr, W. C.	Columbus	1883	1891
Pardick, B. J.	Cincinnati	1884	1898
Park, W. H.	Elyria	1883	1893
Peters, V. O.	Shelby	1885	—
Petersilge, A.	Cleveland	1880	1895
Rauchfuss, O.	Cincinnati	1880	1898

		<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
Read, J. A.	Wauseon	1883	1890
Read, M. E.	Wauseon	1883	1890
Reuter, W.	New York	1881	1890
Richey, S. C.	Oxford	1884	—
Sanford, H., Jr.	Lima	—	1899
Schaff, J. H.	Gallipolis	1881	—
Schilling, J. P.	Louisville	1885	1897
Schindler, C.	Toledo	1890	1897
Seymour, F. W.	Wheeling, W. Va.	1882	1887
Shedd, F.	Columbus	1888	1898
Smith, G. W.	Cincinnati	1884	—
Stahlhuth, H. W.	Columbus, Ind.	1887	1891
Steel, C. H.	Steubenville	1884	1894
Stenger, E.	Cincinnati	1884	1899
Strong, H. R.	St. Louis, Mo.	1896	1898
Swan, W. S.	Toledo	1881	—
Thorpe, Dr. A.	Cincinnati	1884	1895
Valentine, F. E.	Springfield	1886	1890
Vanstone, T.	Toledo	1881	1897
Weichsel, F.	Cleveland	1881	1886
West, C. W.	Toledo	1881	1884
West, W. K.	Toledo	1881	—
West, C.	Toledo	1881	1895
West, S. S.	Cleveland	1879	1894
Wisterman, I.	—	1885	1894
Zwerner, J. A.	Columbus	1880	1895

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL

IN 1898.

T. M. Moor West Salem
 G. A. Lynn Paulding
 D. B. Kells Steubenville
 J. C. Huston College Corners
 U. H. Adderly Cincinnati
 J. T. Blazer Waverly
 J. C. Bleher New Richmond
 A. O. Bonnet Columbus
 A. Y. Bark New York
 J. A. Chilcote Edgerton
 H. G. Carnell Dayton
 H. D. Carnell Dayton
 V. A. Coleman Louisville
 Ed. Dever Fredericktown
 H. S. Davis Cincinnati
 S. H. Davis Canton
 Wm. S. Ebersole Columbus
 W. H. Friesman Glenville
 W. H. Flood Cleveland
 C. F. Fleischman Cincinnati
 Otto Fehr Salineville
 L. H. Flocken Marion
 E. Greenemeyer E. Palestine
 A. A. Vogel Columbus
 N. G. Woodward Defiance
 W. J. Windhurst Springfield
 G. Weisbrodt Middletown
 J. M. Harrison Cincinnati
 S. Huber Findlay
 L. H. Huber Ottawa

Dr. H. Huber Ottawa
 Tod Howard Cleveland
 W. G. Holloway Springfield
 A. Hoehn Cleveland
 J. H. Hills Wyoming
 A. K. Hawley Jefferson
 W. J. Haven Findlay
 B. S. Isaacs Cincinnati
 F. T. Iceberger Dayton
 Jno. J. Jedlicka Cleveland
 J. G. Karb Columbus
 H. W. Ludhoff Cincinnati
 C. J. Lammert Cincinnati
 S. D. Nill Toledo
 E. S. Nichols Elyria
 F. L. Nydreeker Cleveland
 L. R. Porter Columbus
 A. J. Packer Conneaut
 J. P. Rawles Lebanon
 W. L. Reum Cincinnati
 C. Ridgeway Yellow Springs
 L. B. Roe Elyria
 A. A. Schrock Columbus
 C. W. Schueller Cincinnati
 S. F. Seltzer Columbus
 G. F. Sheets Cleveland
 Newman Sifritt Richmond
 J. R. Spivey Oxford
 Alex. M. Steinfield Columbus
 D. M. Stein Savannah

DECEASED.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Bedford, Prof. P. W., New York	1883	1892
Flueckiger, Dr. F. A.	1892	1894
Greve, Dr. T. L. A., Cincinnati	1898	1898
Judge, J. F., M. D., Cincinnati	1891	1892
Maisch, Prof. J. M., Philadelphia	1882	1893

AGOSTA.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Reed, W.	1889	1895

AKRON.

Hickox, L. A.	1882	1883
Limb, A. A.	1883	1883

ASHLAND.

Reaser, E. W.	1890	1888
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ATHENS.

Minean, A. W. S.	1885	1886
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BAINBRIDGE.

Beardaley, W. P.	1897	1899
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BEAVER DAM

Shull, H. F.	1886	1888
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BELLEFONTAINE.

Case, F. S.	1880	1887
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BELLEVUE.

Hutchins, J. H.	1884	—
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BERLIN HEIGHTS.

Andreas, J. E.	1885	1886
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BLOOMVILLE.

Samuel, H. S.	1881	1891
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BUCYRUS.

Fulton, M. D.	1880	1889
Lewis, A. C.	1881	1892
Stutz, F. A.	1882	1896

BURTON.

Cleveland, J. S.	1883	1884
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CALDWELL.

Newhard, L. A.	1882	1883
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CANAL FULTON.

Bevard, H.	1882	1894
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CANTON.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Douds, A. H.	1884	1896
Lockhardt, J. E.	1892	1894

CARDINGTON.

Mooney, M. L.	1879	1891
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CARTHAGE.

Johnson, C. S.	—	1896
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CHILLICOTHE.

Doyle, C. H.	1880	1883
Howson, W. H.	1881	1893

CINCINNATI.

Dennis, J. H.	1891	1892
Faust, C.	1879	1886
Fennel, A.	1880	1884
Fratz, J. G.	1888	1894
Hollenbeck, M. W.	1884	1895
Kampfmüller, C.	1884	1892
Keller, F. W.	1891	1898
Kistner, E.	1884	1896
Martin, Wm. J.	1884	1883
Muntel, H.	1884	1885
Murr, A.	1896	1898
Reum, H. F.	1881	1886
Schneider, A.	1884	1886
Wagner, A.	1882	1886
Wells, J. D.	1882	1893
Wenning, G. H.	1884	1893

CIRCLEVILLE.

Brant, E. D.	1884	1893
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CLARKSON.

Wilson, W. C.	1882	1899
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CLEVELAND.

Benedict, J. I.	1880	1884
Biddle, H. G.	1883	1896
Bixel, E.	1880	1886
Bubna, J. V.	1887	1893

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Conwell, E.	1883	1885
Dieckmann, C. F.	1888	1889
Dresky, J. J.	1883	1889
Fenton, C. F.	—	1893
Gaylord, H. C.	1880	1893
Hinckley, L. E.	1899	1894
Leick, R. H.	1884	1885
McIlvaine, J. J.	1882	1889
Mayell, A.	1879	1891
Schmitt, M. H.	1894	1894
Sheckley, C. W.	1885	1896
Spencer, P. I., M. D.	—	1896
Strong, S. M.	1883	1895

CLYDE.

Rabe, H. H.	1883	1895
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COLUMBIANA.

McClun, C. M.	1885	1885
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COLUMBUS.

Adolph, A.	1881	1883
Cook, H. C.	1884	1889
Kolb, A.	1882	1897
McCarter, E. M.	1879	1895
Nichols, J. M.	1881	1895
Sherwood, L. W.	1879	1897
Taylor, J. D.	—	1889

DAYTON.

Abbey, W. J.	1882	1891
Burkitt, J. L.	1880	1890
Dover, Thos.	1880	1881
Hebner, A.	1880	1891
Kurfurst, H. F.	1880	1898
Lace, J. H.	1883	1883
Weusthoff, O. S.	1879	1890
Winchester, L. E.	—	1891
Zeller, A.	1880	1896

DELPHOS.

Boise, J. C.	1887	1895
Leitzell, A. D.	1885	1889

FORT JENNINGS.

Steinhoff, A.	1882	1897
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FREDERICKTOWN.

Hosack, H. E.	1882	1890
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FREMONT.

McCulloch, R. S.	1881	1892
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GIRARD.

Lotze, L. L.	1890	1896
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GRAFTON.

Fiedler, G. W.	1884	1895
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GRANDVILLE.

Bryant, C. W.	1884	1887
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HAMILTON.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Doeller, G.	1883	1893
Nicolay, S. J.	1882	1887

HILLSBORO.

Quinn, J. W.	1889	1890
Seybert, R. L.	1880	1895

HUBBARD.

Cramer, S. P.	1884	1899
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IBERIA, Morrow Co.

Crane, E. J.	1884	1895
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JACKSON.

Lewis, E. D.	1884	1892
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JAMESTOWN.

Strong, R. B.	1880	1895
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JEFFERSONVILLE.

Davis, C. W.	1887	1898
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KENTON.

Steiner, M. B.	1881	1882
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LIMA.

Marmon, J. Y.	1882	1892
Meyer, John.	1884	1890
Rehbus, C. A.	1882	1886

LOCKLAND.

Gilbert, H. A.	1884	1896
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LONDON.

King, A. P.	1880	1882
Smith, A.	1880	1882

MANCHESTER.

Payton, W. T.	1881	1892
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MANSFIELD.

Bollman, C. J.	1884	1884
Finrock, M. V. B.	1882	1890

MASSILLON.

Morganthaler, P.	1883	1888
Saltzman, W. A.	1890	1896

McCONNELLSVILLE.

Alexander, E. V.	1882	1883
Noyes, Dr. H. J.	1888	1895

MIAMISBURG.

Fleming, E. M.	1890	1885
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MIDDLEPOINT.

White, W. E.	1887	1896
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MILFORD.

Lawyer, L.	1883	1885
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NEW CARLISLE.			STEUBENVILLE.		
	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Neff, B., M. D.	1887	—	Carnahan, W. G.	1884	—
NEW CONCORD.			ST. BERNARD.		
Johnson, S. C.	1882	—	Vortkamp, B. H.	1893	1898
NEW LEXINGTON.			TOLEDO.		
Bright, F. C.	1888	—	Frederick, J. F.	1887	1895
NEWARK.			Peck, E. D.	1881	1896
Johnson, J. S.	1890	1892	Spayd, G. H.	1881	1884
NORTH AMHERST.			Thayer, G. M.	1881	1885
Uthe, J. F.	1884	1886	Reed, I. N.	1881	1891
PITTSBURGH, PA.			URBANA.		
Miller, H. L.	1882	1887	Sherrick, P. F.	1886	1886
PORT WASHINGTON.			White, W. E.	—	1895
Cornet, L. A.	1882	1888	VAN WERT.		
PORTSMOUTH.			Gackenhaimer, L. F.	1882	1894
Amann, C. E., Sr.	—	1881	VERMILLION.		
RAVENNA.			Wines, F. E.	1885	1886
Watterman, H.	1884	1893	WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE.		
REPUBLIC.			Boyer, Harry	1880	1895
Dentler, S. S.	1886	1899	WAPAKONETA.		
RICHWOOD.			Franke, A.	1884	1899
Goehring, Phil.	1882	1883	WAVERLY.		
Hill, C. E.	1884	1895	Adams, A. A.	1882	1889
RIPLEY.			WELLINGTON.		
Maddox, Wm.	1884	1888	Foote, N. W.	1883	1883
RUSHSVLVANIA.			WOOSTER.		
Doran, I. A.	1886	1895	Roller, R. S.	1883	1883
SIDNEY.			Zimmerman, J.	1884	1890
Amann, F. O.	1884	1889	ZANESVILLE.		
SABINA.			Baush, K. M.	1881	1893
Plymire, L. E.	1882	1883	Baush, W. F.	1882	1886
SEVILLE.			Blocksom, H. W.	1881	1882
Fisler, I.	1882	1883	LOUISVILLE, KY.		
Luce, J. D.	1885	1890	Schneider, A. W.	1889	—
Sullivan, E. N.	1885	—	BENNETT, PA.		
SPRINGFIELD.			Schrimplin, L. D.	1882	1895
Coblentz, J. P.	1880	1883			

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